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GENEALOGY COLLECTION





THE CARVER FAMILY of NEW ENGLAND



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PORTRAIT OF CLIFFORD NICKELS CARVER by Harrington Mann 1931

THE CARVER FAMILY of New England

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ROBERT CARVER of Marshfield AND HIS DESCENDANTS

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Compiled by CLIFFORD N. CARVER, LITT. B

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PRIVATELY PRINTED
1935

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Searsport, Maine

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an annot.



To My Sons

John Amos Henry Carver
Clifford Maxwell Carver
George William Douglas Carver
of the Twelfth Generation
I lovingly dedicate this Book



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PREFACE

THOUGH many affect to jest at what they call "pedigree hunting," there are few who do not feel more or less interested in knowing something of their own family genealogy, however humble it may be. The fortunes of several generations of any line of ancestors are interesting to follow.

I have found much diversion in obtaining such anecdotes or records as were available pertaining to my ancestors and this genealogy of a somewhat typical New England family (which left England during the reign of James I) has been compiled that the writer and his children might become more familiar with the lineage of their own family, realizing that in a few years it would have been even more difficult, if not impossible, to gather certain of the material which it contains. For many particulars concerning our ancestors, I am indebted to certain family records and particularly to my father's sister, Elisabeth Carver Whittier, who had the same kind of genealogical curiosity. The rest of the material has been gathered from various New England sources, such as the Probate Registries, Parish Registers and records of similar nature, which together with early provincial and colonial records have generally covered their births, marriages and deaths. Authorities have been carefully scanned and original sources have been consulted wherever they could be found. I have been most kindly assisted by numerous individuals to whom I have applied for information—the Clerks of various Towns and Courts have been most helpful where records have been available but unfortunately in many New England towns no attempt whatsoever at a systematic record of vital statistics was made prior to 1842. The insistence of the Richmond Herald of the College of Arms (England) in requiring supporting evidence before filing the pedigree of this branch of the Carver family has been of great value to me and has resulted in facts being brought forward which otherwise might have been glossed over! Anyone interested in any research work of this character appreciates the importance of comprehensive records and the lack of them. Unfortunately the early records of New England were not and are not complete — many were kept on loose leaves which later were often inaccurately copied in books, and more often lost or inadvertently destroyed.

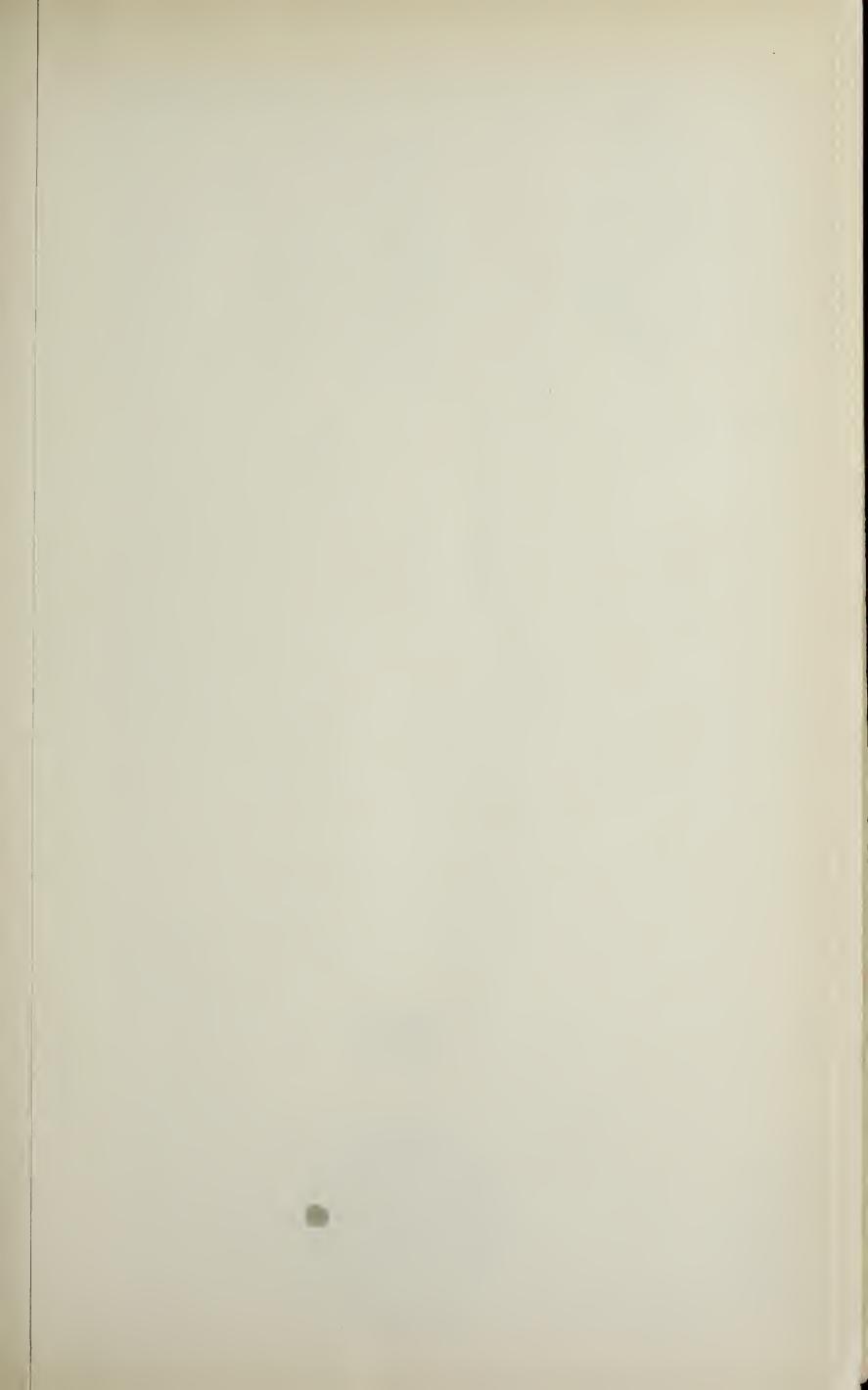
During the past year, all of my records and material were placed in the hands of a well known genealogist, Mr. William Jones, A. B., with the request that he check the records and include in the genealogy such additional facts pertinent to the subject as his researches might bring to light and arrange the actual genealogical material in the form required for publication in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in which portions were published as a matter of record during 1934 and 1935, and I am most appreciative of his cooperation.

The author regrets that there were not more varied sources of information accessible to draw upon, but hopes that this limited record may possibly awaken sufficient interest in other members of the family to bring further facts to notice—any records in the early days of New England were at their best sparse!

Mistakes are easy to make in a work of this kind and to evolve a record without error, omissions, repetitions or without the possibility of contradiction arising requires a far more qualified and proficient mind than the writer possesses.

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The Carvers' Place Searsport, Maine June, 1935



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The Carvers' Place Searsport, Maine June, 1935









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THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CARVER FAMILY

THE registration of Armorial Bearings in England can be effected by one whose ancestors were a subject of the British Crown and, to quote the College of Arms, "who is considered a suitable applicant to the College of Arms—that is to say, socially and financially of some standing in their own country."

To comply with the requirements of the College of Arms a pedigree of this branch of the Carver family was prepared and recorded showing descent from Robert Carver. The examiners for the College of Arms require very strict proof of parentage in each generation, and the official examiners of the College, after checking this descent, reported it as correct at a meeting of their Chapter and the registration of the pedigree was completed by being entered in the records of the Heralds College and put forward for the Earl Marshal's Warrant covering the Arms and Crest:

ARMS: "Sable, a chevron surmounted by a fleur-de-lys, and in base a pheon point downwards all or."

CREST: "On a wreath of the colours, a saracen's head couped proper, within an escallop argent."

These Arms are based on those which were already in use by the family and recorded at the College, with certain heraldic differences, as follows:

The spearhead has been added to the shield as a difference for the writer's branch of the Carver family. The escallop shell symbolizes "pilgrimage" or "exile from home," as does the arrowhead, and forms an artistic background for the Saracen's head in accordance with the best traditions of heraldry.



THE ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME AND THE CARVER FAMILY IN ENGLAND

THE NAMES Adam le Kerver and Richard Le Kerver are first found in England on the Hundred rolls, but in searching genealogical records from that period on, although it is noticed that the spelling soon becomes modified to Carver, little more than the recording of the usual lives of yeoman stock is to be discovered.

Although the primary records pertaining to the name came from Cornwall and Dorset at the beginning of the 15th century, others may be found from Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Leicestershire, Essex and Sussex, from the end of the 15th right through the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries and it appears that there were two distinct families in England, one of the South and one of the North.

One of the earliest English records of the Carvers is a marriage of Isabella, sister of Richard, and daughter of John Carver, of Carver, of the County of Cornwall in about the year 1400, to John Murth.

The earliest records of Wills found in England are as follows:

Register of Canterbury:

Walter Kerver of Schirborne, Dorset, 13 March 1407.

(This Will is at Somerset House, and is written in Latin.)

Register of York:

Cecilia Kerver, of Rotheram, Yorks. 7 Sept. 1487. Robert Carvour, of Bleseby, Notts. 21 May 1488. Thomas Carver of Newburgh, Yorks. 5 August 1495.

There is today a family of Carvers in Nottingham whose forbear was Marmaduke Carver, Rector of Harthill, Yorkshire, in 1665, who is buried in York Minster. Unfortunately, the tombstone is no longer in existence, as the pavement of the whole of the Cathedral was re-laid in the year 1736. The Librarian of the Dean and Chapter Library at York has, however, been kind enough to copy for me the inscription exactly as Torre (the historian of the Minster) wrote. Torre's Latinity, however, appears not to have been his strong point, but the

Latin has been translated and the general sense of the inscription is clear enough, although the grammar appearing in the old manuscript volume of Torre is faulty.

"READER

if you love piety, if you know how to value learning, you should know what a treasure lies under this stone, Marmaduke Carver, formerly rector of the Church of Harthill, but very well versed in its chronology and geography, an accomplished linguist, a fine speaker—the man, to wit, who when in his writings (in which he was) so learned as to excite envy he had pointed out to the world the true place of the terrestrial paradise, made of the object of his admonitions the celestial (paradise) which he recommended to the praise of his hearers to attain which (i.e. the celestial paradise) we are filled with great longing.

The sons of Marmaduke Carver were also in the Church. In 1795 the elder branch represented by Marmaduke, son of the Rev. John Carver, Rector of Morthen, Yorks., took the name and Arms of Middleton and his son John married Mary Ann Aythorpe in 1822. The Arms of that branch are:—"Or on a Chevron between 3 crosses cleches sable, a fleur de lys between 2 stag's heads caboshed of the first." CREST: "A mount vert, thereon a cross clechee or charged in the centre with a fleur de lys sable."

It is interesting to consider at this point that the ashes of General The Right Honorable Sir John and Lady Maxwell (both of whom died in 1929), parents of Mrs. Clifford Nickels Carver, are also buried in the Norman Crypt of York Minster—Sir John Maxwell having been a Freeman of the City of York. The Crypt was recently excavated and restored by Mrs. Carver as a memorial to her father and mother and rededicated by the Archbishop of York at a service in February, 1932, at which Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Carver were present. Those who have visited the Eastern Crypt since the floor has been brought down to its original level cannot fail to have been impressed by the dignity and beauty of its proportions as revealed by this restoration. By means of a trap door in the floor it is now possible to see part of the apse which was uncovered during the

restoration and which may quite possibly represent the foundations of one of the early Saxon churches. Up against the wall of this apse can be seen the base of the Roman pillar and pavement which were discovered in the course of the excavations. Copper studs in the floor now mark out the outer and inner walls of the apse of the original church built on that site.

In Somerset there are Carvers, to which the late Canon Carver, Headmaster of Dulwich College, belonged, and whose forbears came from Norfolk in the 17th century.

There are Carvers in Devonshire to this day whose forbears were farmers and large landowners in Cambridgeshire in the 18th century. There is still another family in Devon, whose ancestors came from Camarthen (Wales) in the 18th century.

Among the records which have come to light concerning various English members of the Carver family are included:

Deryk Carver, born about 1515; who was tried by Bishop Bonner, convicted of heresy and burned at the stake, at Lewes Sussex, 22nd July 1555. He was a Brewer at Brithelmstone (Brighton) Sussex and in 1926 or 1927 a tablet in memory of Deryk Carver was affixed to his old Brewery, in Black Lion Street, Brighton.

Richard Carver who was mate of the ship in which Charles II escaped from Brithelmstone to France after the Battle of Worcester, 3rd September 1651. History relates that Richard aided in the King's escape to the extent of eventually carrying Charles on his back, and, on his way down a narrow lane leading to the shore, knocked down and walked over a fishwife, who tried to impede his progress by refusing to get out of the way!

It was from Boston, in Lincolnshire, however, that the Puritan emigration, which eventually became known to the world as the migration of the Pilgrim Fathers, really began in 1607-8 when the little band of Separatists led by William Brewster fled to Holland, where they hoped to enjoy their own form of religion in freedom and peace. The first attempt failed, and Brewster himself was imprisoned for a time. A second attempt resulted in the escape of Brewster and a few men, all the rest being seized. Eventually, however, the whole band were united in Holland, and in 1620 they at last set sail for America, touch-

ing at Plymouth (England) and elsewhere before they finally crossed the Atlantic and founded the Plymouth Colony.

The Carvers are one of the several groups of English Pilgrim families that settled in New England. Of this particular family—twelve generations of which have been associated with New England—one generation was born in England, five in what is now the State of Massachusetts, five in the State of Maine, and one in the State of New York.

It appears that Isaac Carver and John Carver, first Governor of the Plymouth Colony were sons of James Carver of Doncaster, Yorkshire, yeoman, and of his wife Catherine, although documentary evidence of this is not available. In fact, the only known signature of John Carver is that shown in the probate files of the Archdeacons' Court for Surrey on the Will of William Mullins (of the Mayflower), as a witness as well as the writer of the body of the document. All other papers or letters written by him appear to have been destroyed.

Little of interest has been discovered concerning the life in England of Robert Carver, the forbear of the American family, or even of (Governor) John Carver, previous to the latter's first departure for Holland. The Governor, John Carver, son of James Carver, was baptized 9th September 1565 at Doncaster, Yorkshire. It should be borne in mind that this parish is only seven miles distant from Austerfield and it is next to Bentley, the earlier home of the Brewsters and Bradfords, who figure so actively in the early history of New England.

Robert Carver, the first American ancestor whose name can be found in the records of that period, was, it would appear, a nephew of Governor Carver, so that the American branch of this family should begin its genealogical record in this manner:

JAMES CARVER

(of Doncaster, Yorkshire; yeoman)

Isaac Carver

(of Boston, Lincolnshire)

Robert Carver

(Emigrant to Massachusetts)

There is yet another Carver family in America, who always have been members of the religious Society of Friends (Quak-Their forbear was still another John Carver (not to be confused with the Pilgrim leader of the same name), who emigrated to America in 1682 in the Welcome with William Penn, and who was one of Penn's righthand men — he signed as a witness at Penn's marriage. Tradition connects the forbears of this family with the West of England, and it is believed that they may be related to an old family of Carvers who flourished in Herefordshire in the 16th and 17th century. The brothers of that John Carver: Joseph Carver, Jacob Carver and William Carver came in the ship Samson at the same time. They all settled in Byberry, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania—taking up a tract of land by patent from William Penn. Joseph Carver, however, eventually moved to North Carolina after his marriage and settled at Carver's Creek. Jacob died unmarried. William Carver married Joan Kinsey, a descendant of Chief Justice Kinsey, as his first wife and second, a widow, Grace Carter.

A third family settled in Virginia—Richard Carver being resident there in 1632.

However this genealogy has been confined to those generations of the family who settled in New England and nearly all the Carvers whose names appear in any of the New England States in the United States Census of 1790 may be found in this genealogy. There was, in addition to be sure, a Carver family in Watertown in 1638 and, in the years immediately following, one Richard Carver of Scratby, co. Norfolk, England, husbandman, aged 60, who with his wife Grace, aged 40, his twin daughters Elizabeth and Susanna, aged 18, and three servants (Isaac Hart, aged 22, Thomas Flagg, aged 21, and Marabel Underwood, aged 20), having passed, on 11 Apr. 1637 the examination to go to New England, embarked at Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, in the same year. He, too, settled at Watertown, and in his will, dated Dec. 18, 1638 and proved before Gov. John Winthrop 9, 7 mo. (9. Sept.) 1641, he styled himself "of Watertowne, in New England, yeoman," and left all his property to his wife and two daughters. As he had no sons, the family surname must have disappeared with the deaths or marriages of the

daughters. (Cf. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. 1, p. 344, in which the dates pertaining to the will are given incorrectly, Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts, p. 91, and the abstract of Richard Caver's will, as printed in the Register,* vol. 2, p. 262.)

^{*}All references to the Register in this genealogy pertain to the New England Historic and Genealogical Society Register.

THE CARVERS IN HOLLAND

Shorn of its great results, the story of the Pilgrim Fathers is not always an exciting one. If we look to the hundred years which include all their history and that of the colony of Plymouth, as a separate State, it will be found to concern itself with small and trivial events, with some very exceptional men, but many others who were ordinary, rather narrow-minded, and decidedly uncultured. There was certainly nothing remarkable about most of them except their consciences, but these consciences have colored the lives of a people and its literature.

The reigning prince at that time was James the First. Educated in the principles of Presbyterianism in Scotland, he forgot them all on his advancement to the throne of the three kingdoms. Flattered by the bishops, he gave all ecclesiastical power into their hands. The persecution of the Pilgrims was conducted with unrelenting severity in the early part of his reign, when Bancroft was Archbishop of Canterbury. Abbot, who succeeded him, was more favorable to them; but when Laud came into power, they were treated with every mark of insult and cruelty. Robinson's little congregation of Separatists did not escape persecution by quietly separating from establishment and forming an independent church—they were still exposed to the penalties of the ecclesiastical law. They were harassed with every species of intolerance; some were thrown into prison; some were confined to their own houses; and others were obliged to leave their farms, and suspend their usual occupations. Such was their distress and perplexity, that an emigration to some foreign country seemed at length the only means of personal safety. Their first views were directed to Holland, where the spirit of commerce had dictated a free toleration of religious opinions; a blessing which at that time neither the wisdom of politicians nor the charity of clergymen had admitted into any other of the European states. Mr. Robinson, and as many of his congregation as found it in their power, accordingly left England in the years 1607 and 1608, and migrated to Amsterdam.

Who were the Pilgrim Fathers? Membership in the Pilgrim Church (the Separatist Church) at Leyden which voted for the migration to America was the first qualification—actual, or even intended; emigration to New England was the second.

The group were not immediately influential, though they did exercise a quiet influence over thought even before they reached America. Their movement sprang up in remote parts of England and its members had been of little importance previously, so when they left England not a trace of their community remained. Even in America, where they had greater scope and freedom, they were still so few and so weak that it was long before the influence of their colony, or of their religious principles began to speak and to react upon their native land. They were from the first quickly overshadowed by colonies more wealthy and powerful. When they had barely passed into a third generation (before the last of the Mayflower passengers was dead) the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth was united to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its separate influence with its individual policy as a distinct colony were already at an end.

Beyond what the Pilgrim movement owed to the spirit of the age, there was much in the movement that was essentially English. The Pilgrims were true types of their nation; Henry VIII was not more ruggedly independent of the Pope than they were of the Church; Raleigh and Drake did not face the perils of strange lands and seas with greater courage than they. "May not and ought not," writes their historian Bradford, when after arriving at Cape Cod he views their perils past and to come, "may not and ought not the children of these fathers rightly say, our fathers were English men, which came over this great ocean and were ready to perish in this wilderness?" So far as England was concerned, the rise of the Pilgrim Fathers was the coming of the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, a first breath from the tempest that was soon to shake and test the foundations of every institution in the land.

In August 1608, a reunited band of Pilgrims stood by the banks of the Zuyder Zee—having made themselves obnoxious to the ruling powers in England by becoming Separatists. Holland at this time was the resort of the persecuted of all nations

and no part of it so much so as Amsterdam. These newcomers to Holland determined, however, to leave Amsterdam which soon proved to be another scene of strife and some nine months after their arrival (May 1609) they removed to Leyden, about twenty miles southwest of Amsterdam.

It appears that in middle life, John Carver (our collateral kinsman) a merchant and landowner, migrated from Norwich (England) to Middleburgh, Holland in 1591, to Naarden in 1592, to Amsterdam in 1596 and to Leyden in 1596 where, a few years later happening upon the Separatists he joined them. Shortly after this he married Mrs. Catherine (White) Leggatt, a widow of George Leggatt and daughter of Alexander White of Sturton-le-Steeple, on the River Trent, of North Nottinghamshire. He was living at Leyden in 1609 when the records show that he buried a child there in July 1609. They apparently had no issue other than the child referred to above despite erroneous statements to the contrary. His wife's sister, Bridget, became the wife of John Robinson, Pastor of the Pilgrim Church and spiritual leader of the Leyden Colony. In Leyden, the Carvers lived first on Widdleberg, and, after 1617, on Middelgracet. And here it appears that the nephew Robert Carver, joined John Carver, for in one of the Leyden records, Robert Carver is referred to as the grandson of Katharine Carver (the wife of James Carver and mother of Isaac and John). In the Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine, compiled by Little, the statement is made that Isaac Carver, father of Robert and brother of John died at Leyden which leads one to believe he too had followed his brother there. As both are mentioned in various records as "merchants" it is to be presumed that they were originally drawn to Holland by commerce rather than religion!

Having apparently inherited considerable property from his father, a prosperous landowner of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, John Carver was a particularly welcome addition to the Leyden colony which was largely composed of religious enthusiasts who had expended most of the small possessions which they had brought with them to Holland in their voluntary exile. He was a man of education and soon became a leader in the religious discussions of the group and his strength as such was greatly

increased by his devotion to John Robinson, to whom as mentioned above he became related by marriage, and who, with his family occupied a large house on an extensive property where the majority of the colony lived in small cottages.

The Pilgrim Church appeared to thrive in Holland under Robinson as sole clergyman and on reaching Leyden, Brewsster had been made ruling elder and three deacons had been ordained; it appears that John Carver and Samuel Fuller were two of the latter.

The Pilgrims, with few exceptions, were not important enough, however, to gain much notice in the town records or contemporary documents of Holland. The references for the most part are mere records of marriage or death; admission to citizenship, or membership of the University. In the Leyden records of the 19th May 1617, appears an account of the marriage of Robert Cush with Mary Shingleton from Sandwich in England, who was accompanied by Catherine Carver, a friend. The name of John Carver first appears in the Leyden records 14th May 1616 as witness at the marriage of Henry Wilson (although his wife had been a witness at several marriages the previous year); 4th March 1617 he was witness at the marriage of John Jennings a merchant from Essex, with Rose Lite of Yarmouth. On 14th July 1618 he was witness at the marriage of Roger Symonson from Salisbury and Sarah Minther, a widow from Norwich.

After residing several years in Leyden, by 1617 it was found that notwithstanding their constant and earnest labor very few could earn more than a comfortable living—and provision for old age and adversity was impossible. In that year having concluded to go to Virginia, and settle in a distinct body under the general government of that colony, they sent Mr. Robert Cushman, and Mr. John Carver, to England, to treat with the Virginia Company, and ascertain whether the King would grant them liberty of conscience in that distant country.

They found the Virginia Company very desirous to have them emigrate to Virginia and willing to grant them a patent with as ample privileges as they could grant to any and giving them such assistance as they were able. But it proved a harder task than they had thought, "for although many means were used to bring it about, yet it would not be effected; for there were divers of good worth who labored with the King to obtain it, amongst whom was one of the chief secretaries; and some other wrought with the Archbishop to give way thereunto. But it proved all in vain. Yet thus far they prevailed in sounding His Majesty's mind, that he would connive at them, and not molest them, provided they carried themselves peaceably. But to allow or tolerate them by his public authority under his seal, they found it would not be granted. And this was all that the chief of the Virginia Company, or any other of their best friends, could do in the case. Yet they persuaded them to go on, for they presumed they should not be troubled, and with this answer the messengers returned, and signified what diligence had been used and to what issue things were come."

Sir Edwin Sandys (one of the principal members of the Virginia Company and a son of Archbishop Sandys) in a letter addressed to Mr. John Robinson and Mr. William Brewster at Leyden gives this account of the negotiations as they were conducted by Cushman and Carver:

"After my hearty salutations, - The agents of your congregation, Robert Cushman and John Carver, have been in communication with divers select gentlemen of His Majesty's Council for Virginia; and by the writing of seven articles, subscribed with your names, have given them that good degree of satisfaction which hath carried them on with a resolution to set forward your desire in the best sort that may be for your own and the public good; divers particulars whereof we leave to their faithful report, having carried themselves here with that good discretion as is both to their own and their credit from whom they came. And whereas, being to treat for a multitude of people, they have requested further time to confer with them that are to be interested in this action about the several particulars which in the prosecution thereof will fall out considerable, it hath been very willingly assented unto; and so they do not return unto you. If therefore it may please God so to direct your desires as that on your parts there fall out no just impediments, I trust by the same direction it shall likewise appear that on our parts all forwardness to set you forward shall be found in the best sort which with reason may be expected. And so I betake you with this design, (which I hope verily is the word of God), to the gracious protection and blessing of the Highest. Your very loving friend,

London, November 12, 1617." Edwin Sandys.

Their answer was:

"Right Worshipful,

Our humble duties remembered, in our own, our messengers' and our church's name, with all thankful acknowledgment of your singular love, expressing itself, as otherwise, so more especially in your great care and earnest endeavour of our good in this weighty business about Virginia, which the less able we are to requite, we shall think ourselves the more bound to commend in our prayers unto God for recompense; whom as for the present you rightly behold in our endeavours, so shall we not be wanting on our parts, (the same God assisting us) to return all answerable fruit and respect unto the labor of your love bestowed upon us. We have, with the best speed and consideration withal that we could, set down our requests in writing, subscribed, as you willed, with the hands of the greatest part of our congregation, and have sent the same unto the Council by our agent, a deacon of our church, John Carver, unto whom we have also requested a gentleman of our company to adjoin himself; to the care and discretion of which two we do refer the prosecuting of the business. Now we persuade ourselves, right worshipful, that we need not to provoke your godly and loving mind to any further or more tender care of us, since you have pleased so far to interest us in yourself, that, under God above all persons and things in the world we rely upon you, expecting the care of your love, the counsel of your wisdom, and the help and countenance of your authority. Notwithstanding, for your encouragement in the work so far as probabilities may lead, we will not forbear to mention these instances of inducement.

- 1. We verily believe and trust the Lord is with us unto whom and whose service we have given ourselves in many trials, and that he will graciously prosper our endeavours according to the simplicity of our hearts therein.
- 2. We are well weaned from the delicate milk of our mother country, and inured to the difficulties of a strange and hard land, which yet, in great part, we have by patience overcome.
- 3. The people are, for the body of them, industrious and frugal, we think we may safely say, as any company of people in the world.
- 4. We are knit together as a body in a more strict and sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the violation whereof we make great conscience; and by virtue whereof we do hold ourselves straitly tied to all care of each other's good, and of the whole by every, and so mutual.

5. And lastly, it is not with us as with other men, whom small things can discourage, or small discontentments cause to wish themselves at home again. We know our entertainment in England and Holland. We shall much prejudice both our arts and means by removal; where, if we should be driven to return, we should not hope to recover our present helps and comforts, neither indeed look ever to attain the like in any other place during our lives, which are now drawing towards their periods.

These motives we have been bold to tender unto you, which you in your wisdom may also impart to any other our worshipful friends of the Council with you, of all whose godly dispositions and loving towards our despised persons we are most glad, and shall not fail by all good means to continue and increase the same. We shall not be further troublesome, but do, with the renewed remembrance of our humble duties to your worship, and (so far as in modesty we may be bold) to any other of our well-willers of the Council with you, we take our leaves, committing your persons and counsels to the guidance and protection of the Almighty.

Yours, much bounden in all duty,

John Robinson, William Brewster

Leyden, the 15th of December, 1617."

The business of the agency was for a long time delayed by discontents and factions in the Virginia Company, by the removal of their former treasurer, Sir Thomas Smith, and the enmity between him and Sir Edwin Sandys, his successor.* At length a patent was obtained under the company's seal; but, by the advice of some friends, it was taken in the name of John Wincob, a religious gentleman belonging to the family of the Countess of Lincoln, who intended to accompany the adventur-

^{*}Sir Edwin Sandys was the son of Archbishop Sandys, and the pupil of Hooker. Hume says that in Parliament he was "a member of great authority;" and for taking the popular side in 1614, was committed to the Tower. He succeeded Sir Thomas Smith, as Treasurer of the Virginia Company, on the 28th of April, 1619. His election was brought about by the Earl of Warwick's hostility to Smith. The historians of Virginia say that he was a person of excellent endowments, great vigor and resolution. King James disliked him, on account of his liberal principles, and when the year came round, he objected to his re-appointment as Treasurer. "Choose the devil, if you will (said he) but not Sir Edwin Sandys."

ers to America.* This patent, and the proposals of Thomas Weston, of London, merchant, and other persons who appeared friendly to the design, were carried to Leyden, in the autumn of 1619, for the consideration of the people. At the time, there was a plan forming for a new council in the west of England, to superintend the plantation and fishery of North Virginia, the name of which was changed to New England. To this expected establishment Weston and the other merchants began to incline, chiefly from the hope of present gain by the fishery. This caused some embarrassment, and a variety of opinions, but, considering that the council for New England was not yet incorporated, and that, if they should wait for that event, they might be detained another year, before which time the war between the Dutch and the Spaniards might be renewed,† the majority concluded to take the patent, which had been obtained from the company of South Virginia, and emigrate to some place near Hudson's River, which was within their territory.

The next spring (1620) Weston himself went over to Leyden, where the people entered into articles of agreement with him, both for shipping and money, to assist in their transportation. A further token of confidence was bestowed upon Carver and Cushman who were again sent to London by their Leyden brethren to receive the money and provide for the voyage. When they came there, they found the other merchants so very penurious and severe that they were obliged to consent to some alteration in the articles which though not relished by their constituents, yet were so strongly insisted on that without them the whole adventure must have been frustrated.

^{*}Wincob never came to America; and all that is known of him is that he was never of the least service to those who had obtained the patent at such toil and cost. Bancroft, i:305. The precise date of the patent is nowhere mentioned. Young in his Chronicles, 75, gives the probable reason why the patent was taken in the name of Wincob, that the Leyden people being out of the realm, the patent would not be granted in any of their names.

[†]The truce, which after a war of about thirty years, was concluded between Spain and the United Netherlands in 1609, was to expire by its own limitation in 1621.

The articles, with their amendments, were these:

- "1. The adventurers and planters do agree that every person that goeth, being sixteen years old and upward, be rated at ten pounds, and that ten pounds be accounted a single share.
- 2. That he that goeth in person, and furnisheth himself out with ten pounds, either in money or other provisions, be accounted as having twenty pounds in stock, and in the division shall receive a double share.
- 3. The persons transported and the adventurers shall continue their joint stock and partnership the space of seven years except some unexpected impediments do cause the whole company to agree otherwise, during which time all profits and benefits that are gotten by trade, traffic, trucking, working, fishing, or any other means, of any other person or persons, shall remain still in the common stock, until the division.
- 4. That at their coming there they shall choose out such a number of fit persons as may furnish their ships and boats for fishing upon the sea, employing the rest in their several faculties upon the land, as building houses, tilling and planting the land, and making such commodities as shall be most useful for the colony.
- 5. That at the end of the seven years the capital and profits, viz., the houses, lands, goods and chattels be equally divided betwixt the adventurers and planters; which done, every man shall be free from other of them of any debt or detriment concerning the adventure.
- 6. Whosoever cometh to the colony hereafter or putteth any thing into the stock, shall at the end of the seven years be allowed proportionately to the time of his so doing.
- 7. He that shall carry his wife, or children, or servants, shall be allowed for every person now aged sixteen years and upwards, a single share in the division; or, if he provide them necessaries, a double share; or, if they be between ten years old and sixteen, then two of them to be reckoned for a person, both in transportation and division.
- 8. That such children as now go, and are under ten years of age, have no other share in the division than fifty acres of unmanured land.
- 9. That such persons as die before the seven years be expired, their executors to have their parts or shares at the division, proportionably to (the time of) their life in the colony.
- 10. That all such persons as are of the colony are to have meat, drink, apparel and all provisions out of the common stock and goods of the said colony."

The difference between the articles as first agreed upon, and as finally concluded, was in these two points:

In the former, it was provided that "the houses and lands improved, especially gardens and home-fields, should remain undivided wholly to the planters at the end of the seven years," but in the latter, the houses and lands were to be equally divided. In the former, the planters were "allowed two days in the week for their own private employment, for the comfort of themselves and families, especially such as had them to take care for." In the latter this article was wholly omitted.

The correspondence which took place at this time between the Pilgrims and their representatives in England is of considerable interest and several of the letters are accordingly quoted in full.

While John Carver was away from London on the business of his mission he received the following from Robert Cushman:

To his loving friend Mr. John Carver, these, etc.

"Loving friend, I have received from you some letters full of affection and complaints, and what it is you would have of me I know not; for your crieing out, negligence, negligence, negligence, I marvell why so negligente a man was used in the business. Yet know you that all that I have power to doe hear, shall not be one hower behind, I warrant you. You have reference to Mr. Weston to help us with money, more than his adventure; when he protestath but for his promise, he would not have done any thing. He saith we take a heady course, and is offended that our provissions are made so farr off, as also that he was not made acquainted with our quantitie of things; and saith that in now being in 3 places, so farr remote we will, with going up and downe, and wrangling and expostulating pass over the sommer before we will goe. And to speake the trueth there is fallen already amongst, us a flatt schisme; and we are readier to goe to dispute, then to sett forwarde a voiage. I have received from Leyden since you went 3 or 4 letters directed to you, though they only concerne me. I will not trouble you with them. I always feared the event of the Amsterdamers striking in with us. I trow you must excommunicate me, or else you must goe without their companie, or we shall wante no quareling; but let them pass. We have reckoned, it should seeme, without our host; and, counting upon 150 persons, ther cannot be founde above 1200 li and odd moneys of all the ventures you can reckone, besides some cloath, stockings, and

shoes, which are not counted; so we shall come shorte at least 3 or 400 li. I would have had some thing shortened at first of beare and oher provissions in hope of other adventures, and now we could have both, in Amsterdam and Kente, Berre inough to serve our turne, but now we cannot accept it without prejudice. You fear we have begune to build and shall not be able to make an end; indeed, our courses were never established by counsell, we may therefore justly fear their standing. Yea, there was a schism amongst us 3 at the first. You wrote to Mr. Martin, to prevente the making of the provissions in Kente, which he did, and sett down his resolution how much he would have of every thing, without respecte to any counsell or exception. Surely he that is in a societie and yet regards noe counsell, may better be a king then a consorte. To be shorte, if ther be not some other disposition setled unto them yet is, we that should be partners of humilitie and peace, shall be examples of jangling and insulting. Yet your money which they must have, we will get provided for you instantly 500 li you say will serve; for the rest which hear and in Holland is to be used, we may go scratch for it. For Mr. Crabe, of whom you write, he hath promised to goe with us, yet I toll you I shall not be without feare till I see him shipped, for he is much opposed, yet I hope he will not faile. Thinke the best of all, and bear with patience what is wanting, and the Lord guide us all.

> Your loving friend, Robart Cushman

London, June 10. Anno: 1620.''

Another letter from sundry of them at the same time:

To their loving friends John Carver and Robert Cushman,

"Good Bretheren, after salutations, etc. We received diverse letters at the coming of Mr. Nash and our pilott, which is a great incouragemente unto us, and for whom we hope after times will minister occasion of praising God; and indeed had you not sente him, many would have been ready to fainte and goe backe. Partly in respecte of the new conditions, which have been taken up by you, which all men are against, and partly in regard to our owne inabilities to doe any one of those many waightie bussiness you referr to us here. For the former whereof, whereas Robert Cushman desires reasons for our dislike, promising thereupon to alter the same, or else saing we should thinke he hath no brains, we desire him to exercise them therein, referring him to our pastors former reasons, and them to the censure of the godly wise. But our desires are that you will not entangle your selves and us in any shuch unreasonable courses

as those are, viz. that the merchants should have the halfe of mens houses and lands at the dividente; and that persons should be deprived of the two days in a weeke agreed upon, yea every momente of time for their owne perticuler; by reason whereof we cannot conceive why any should carie servants for their own help and comfort; for that we can require no more of them then all men one of another. This we have only by relation from Mr. Nash, and not from any writing of your owne, and therefore hope you have not proceeded farr in so great a thing without us. But requiring you not to exseed the bounds of your commission, which was to proceed upon the things or conditions agred upon and expressed in writing (at your going over about it), we leave it, not without marvelling, that your selfe, as you write, knowing how smale a thing troubleth our consultations, and how few, as you fear, understands the busines aright, should trouble us with shuch matters as there are, etc.

Salute Mr. Weston from us, in whom we hope we are not deceived; we pray you make known our estate unto him and if you thinke good shew him our letters, at least tell him (that under God) we much relie upon him, and put our confidence in him; and as your selves well know, that if he had not been an adventurer with us, we had not taken it in hand, presuming that if he had not seene means to accomplish it, he would not have begune it; so we hope in our extremitie he will so farr help us as our expectation be no way made frustrate concerning him. Since therefore, good brethren, we have plainly opened the state of things with us in this matter, you will, etc. Thus beseeching the Allmightie, who is all sufficiente to raise us out of this depth of difficulties, to assist us herein; raising such means by his providence and fatherly care for us, his pore children and servants, as we may with comforte behold the hand of our God for good towards us in this our busines, which we undertake in his name and fear, we take leave and remain

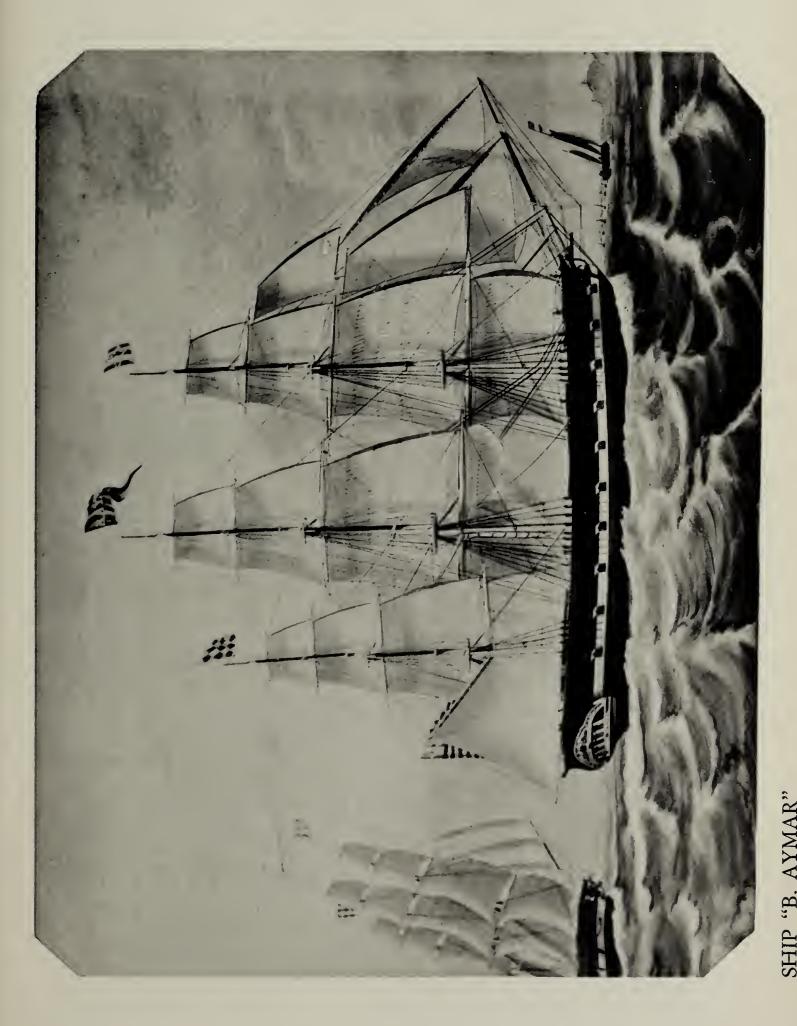
> Your perplexed, yet hopfull brethren, S. F. E. W. W. B. I. A.

June 10, New Stille, Anno: 1620."

The following is a letter of Mr. Robinson's to John Carver:

"June 14, 1620. N. Stile.

My dear Friend and Brother, whom with yours I alwaise remember in my best affection and whose wellfare I shall never cease to commend to God by my best and most earnest praires. You doe thorowly understand by our generall letters the estate



SHIP "B. AYMAR"

Built by Master John Carver 1840

From original painting on glass in collection of Amos Dow Carver



of our things hear, which indeed is very pitifull; especially by wante of shiping and not seeing means lickly, much less certaine, of having it provided; though withall there be great wante of money and means to doe needful things. Mr. Pickering, you know before this, will not defray a peny hear; though Robart Cushman presumed of I know not how many 100 li from him, and I know not whom. Yet it seems strange that we should be put to him to receive both his and his partners adventer, and yet Mr. Weston write unto him, that in regard of it, he hath drawne upon him a 100 li more. But there is in this some misterie, as indeed it seems there is in the whole course. Besides, whereas divers are to pay in some parts of their moneys yet behine, they refuse to doe it, till they see shiping provided, or a course taken for it. Neither doe I thinke is ther a man hear would pay any thing, if he had againe his money in his purse. You know right well we depended on Mr. Weston alone, and upon such means as he would procure for this commone business; and when we had in hand another course with the Dutchmen, broke it off at his motion, and upon the conditions by him shortly after propounded. He did this in his love, I know, but things appeare not answerable from him hitherto. That he should have first have put in his moneys, is thought by many to have been but fitt, but that I can well excuse, he being a merchante and haveing use of it to his benefits; whereas others, if it had been in their hands, would have consumed it. But that he should not but have had either shipping ready before this time, or at least certaine means, and course, and the same knowne to us for it, or have taken other order otherwise, cannot in my conscience be excused. I have heard that when he hath been moved in the busines he hath put it off from him selfe, and referred it to yowthers (the others); and would come to Georg Morton, and enquire news of him about things, as if he had scarce been some accessarie unto it. Wether he hath failed of some helps from others which he expected, and so be not well able to goe through with things, or whether he hath feared least you should be ready too sone and so encrease the charge of shiping above that is meete, or whether he have thought by withhoulding to put us upon straits, thinking that thereby Mr. Brewer and Mr. Pickering would be drawne by importunitie to doe more, or what other misterie is in it, we know not; but sure we are that things are not answerable to shuch an occasion. Mr. Weston makes himselfe mery with our endeavors about buying a ship, but we have done nothing in this but with good reason, as I am perswaded, not yet that I know in any thing, els, save in those two; the one, that we imployed Robart Cushman, who is known (though a good man, and of spetiall abilities in

his kind, yet) most unfitte to deale for other men, by reason of his singularitie, and too great indifferencie for any conditions, and for (to speak truly) that we have had nothing from him but terms and presumptions. The other, that we have so much relyed, put implicate faith as it were, upon generaltieies, without seeing the perticular course and means for so waghtie and affaire set down unto us. For shipping, Mr. Weston, it should seeme, is set upon hireing, which yet I wish he may presently effecte; but I see litle hope of help from hence if so it be. Of Mr. Brewer you know what to expecte. I doe not thinke Mr. Pickering will ingage, excepte in the course of buying, in former letters specified. Aboute the conditions, you have our reasons for our judgments of what is agreed. And let this spetically be borne in mind that the greatest part of the collonie is like to be imployed constantly, not upon dressing ther particular land and building houses, but upon fishing, trading, etc. So as the land and house will be but a trifell for advantage to the adventurers, and yet the devission of it a great discouragemente to the planters, who would with singuler care make it comfortable with borowed houres from their sleep. The same consideration of commone imploymente constantly by the most is a good reason not to have the two daies in a weeke deneyed the few planters for private use, which yet is subordinate to commone good. Consider also how much unfite that you and your likes must serve a new prentishipe of seven years, and not a daies freedom from taske. Send me word what persons are to goe, who of usefull faculties, and how many and perticularly of every thing, I know you wante not a minde. I am sorie you have not been at London all thise while, but the previssions could not wante you. Time will suffer me to write no more; fare you and yours well allways in the Lord, in whom I rest, Yours to use,

John Robinson."*

Apparently such correspondence as was addressed to their agents in England was all passed upon by John Carver. This which follows was known at Leyden and seems pertinent:

"Besides these things ther fell out a difference among those 3 that received the moneys and made the provissions in Eng-

^{**&#}x27;Mr. Robinson never came to New England. He remained at Leyden until his death, which took place on the first of March, 1625, in the 56th year of his age. His widow and children afterwards came to New Plymouth, where his descendants are still found. At his death, the church over which he presided, and which his talents contributed to illustrate, was dissolved, some of its members remaining in Holland, others removing to America.'' Thacher, 15 — Baylies, i:24.

land; for besides these two formerly mentioned sent from Leyden for this end, viz. Mr. Carver and Robert Cushman, ther was one chosen in England to be joyned with them, to make the provissions for the vioage; his name was Mr. Martin, he came from Billirike in Essexe, from which parts came sundrie others to goe with them, as also from London and other places; and therefore it was thought meete and conveniente by them in Holland that these strangers that were to goe with them, should appointe one thus to be joyned with them, not so much for any great need of their helpt, as to avoyd all susspition, or jelosie or any partialitie. And indeed their care for giving offense, both in this and other things afterward, turned to great inconvenience unto them, as in the sequell will appear, but however it shewed their equall and honest minds. The provisions were for the most parte made at Southampton contrarie to Mr. Westons and Robart Cushmans mind (whose counsells did most concure in all things). A touch of which things I shall give in a letter of his to Mr. Carver, and more will appear afterwards."

The Carvers in Holland

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On these hard conditions, and with this small encouragement, the Pilgrims of Leyden, supported by a pious confidence in the Supreme Disposer, and animated by a fortitude resulting from the steady principles of the religion which they professed, determined to place themselves in the care of Divine Providence and embark for America. With the proceeds of their own estates, now put into a common stock, and the assistance of the merchants, to whom they had mortgaged their labour and trade for seven years, two vessels were provided. One, in Holland of sixty tons called the Speedwell, commanded by a Captain Reynolds, which was intended to transport some of them to America and there to remain in their service one year for fishing and other uses. Another of one hundred and eighty tons, called the Mayflower, was chartered by Mr. Cushman, in London, and sent round to Southampton, in Hampshire, whither Mr. Carver went to superintend her equipment. This vessel was commanded by a Captain Jones, and after discharging her passengers in America, was to return to England. Seven hundred pounds sterling were expended in provisions and stores, and other necessary preparations, and the value of the trading venture which they carried was seventeen hundred pounds,

Mr. Weston* came from London to Southampton, to see them despatched.

The Speedwell, with the passengers, having arrived at Southampton from Leyden, and the necessary officers being chosen to govern the people and take care of the provisions and stores on the voyage, both ships, carrying one hundred and twenty passengers, sailed from Southampton on the 5th Day of August, 1620.†

They had not sailed many leagues down the channel before Reynolds, master of the Speedwell, complained that his vessel was too leaky to proceed. Both ships then put in at Dartmouth, where the Speedwell was searched and repaired; and the workmen judged her sufficient for the voyage. twenty first of August, they put to sea again, and, having sailed in company about one hundred leagues, Reynolds renewed his complaints against his ship, declaring that, by constant pumping, he could scarcely keep her above water, on which both ships again put back to Plymouth. Another search was made, and, no defect appearing, the leaky condition of the ship was judged to be owing to her general weakness, and she was pronounced unfit for the voyage. About twenty of the passengers went on shore. The others, with their provisions, were received on board the Mayflower, and on the sixth of September, the company, consisting of one hundred and one passengers (besides the ship's officers and crew), took their last leave of England, having consumed a whole month in these vexatious and expensive delays.

^{*}Weston continued to be an active promoter of the New Plymouth settlement until 1622. He then procured a patent, and commenced a plantation of his own at a place called Wessagussett (Weymouth) in Massachusetts. Winslow says, Weston "formerly deserved well of us;" Bradford, in 1623, says "he has become our enemy on all occasions." Weston was at New Plymouth in 1623, where he was liberally assisted; visited that place again in 1624, and from thence went to Virginia. He died at Bristol, England, during the Civil Wars. Prince, 135,144.

[†]At the quay at Delfthaven, a multitude of people assembled to witness the embarkation of the first company destined to people the New World, and to unite their sympathies and prayers for the safety and prosperity of the little band. At the moment of their going on board, Mr. Robinson fell on his knees, and with eyes overflowing with tears, in a most fervent and solemn prayer, committed them to their Divine Protector.

The true causes of these mis-adventures did not then appear. One was, that the *Speedwell* was overmasted, which error being remedied, the vessel afterward made several safe and profitable voyages. But the principal cause was the deceit of the master and crew, who, having engaged to remain a whole year in the service of the colony, and apprehending hard fare in that employment, were glad of any excuse to rid themselves of the service.

The Mayflower, with Captain Jones, proceeded with fair winds in the final part of her voyage, and then met with bad weather and contrary winds so that for several days no sail could be carried. The ship labored so much in the sea that one of the main beams sprung, which renewed the fears and distresses of the passengers. They had then made about one half of their voyage, and the chief of the company began a consultation with the commander of the ship whether it were better to proceed or return. But one of the passengers having on board a large iron screw, it was applied to the beam, and forced it into its place. This successful effort determined them to proceed.

No other particulars of this long and tedious voyage are preserved, but that the ship being leaky, and the people closely stowed, were continually wet; that one young man, a servant of Samuel Fuller, died at sea; and that one child was born, and called Oceanus—a son of Stephen Hopkins.

The certain history of the Mayflower dates from 1609 when she was employed as a wine ship trading at Mediterranean ports, being then owned by Christopher Nichols, Robert Child, Thomas Short and Christopher Jones, the last named being her Captain and the one who brought her with the first Pilgrims to New England. When and where she was built is still an unsolved problem. She was appraised by the Admiralty as worth £128. 8. 4. and during the winter of her voyage to America, on account of lack of habitations on shore, about half of her passengers lived on board, and on the 15th April of the following year she returned to England. Some authorities say that the Mayflower made several later trips between America and England; she is supposed to have made a voyage to Boston in 1629 and again with Winthrop's fleet the following year,

and to have been recorded at London, Yarmouth and South-ampton, England. Her career afterwards is uncertain, one authority claiming that she became a whaler, but it is difficult to follow her record as there were many *Mayflowers* in England at that time.

This voyage of venture which culminated in the Pilgrims' arrival in America may best be understood by reading Bradford's *History of Plimoth Plantation*, which should be read as a preface to any study of the Plymouth Colony and its early settlers.

JOHN CARVER AND THE MAYFLOWER AT PLYMOUTH COLONY

To any student of the colonization of America, the history of the Plymouth Colony is vital in its importance. The first settlers and those who shortly followed had an inculculable influence in determining the civilization and ideals that were to govern the building of the nation. But the colony itself was never large—ten years after settlement, Plymouth numbered but three hundred inhabitants.

Charles Edward Banks in The Planters of the Commonwealth recalls that when Englishmen of this period left their island to emigrate to the North American continent to begin a new life, they called themselves "planters" and the places to which they went were called "plantations." Bradford's History is of the "Plimoth Plantation"—not of the Plymouth Colony—as it soon became known, however. Originally they were not planters in the agricultural sense but in the spiritual sense—planters of a new nation. In the early land records of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the State of Maine, practically every settler is designed as a "planter" in official documents in preference to stating his trade.

Permission to leave England had to be obtained in each individual case from the Privy Council and the difficulties encountered by the Pilgrims to emigrate as a body are well known. It is established that persons unable to get permission to emigrate to New England procured a license to visit Holland on some pretext and then managed to obtain passage across the Atlantic. This partially explains the difficulties which are so often encountered in endeavoring to trace the arrivals of early settlers.

To quote the official record:

"'MAYFLOWER' of London, two hundred tons, Christopher Jones, Master, left Southampton August 5, and arrived at Cape Cod, December 11, with one hundred and one passengers. The ship was detained at Dartmouth and Plymouth, England, about two weeks for repairs to her consort, the 'Speedwell.' The entire company settled at Plymouth."

The present generation has scant conception and practically no actual knowledge of the inconveniences and discomfort which their ancestors experienced in making the voyage from England to the American continent. The most that is understood is the diminutive size of the vessels and the long and hazardous passage required.

The voyage of the *Mayflower* and that landing of Pilgrims possibly seem commonplace in themselves, but from Christmas Day, 1620 (as recorded in Bradford's History), when they "began to erecte ye first house for comone use to receive them and their goods," dates the effective history of New England.

The social standing of the Pilgrim Fathers and their families was of little consequence; they were mostly country folks, comparatively obscure and men of little means but possessed of hearts and consciences of too honest a nature to permit them quietly to submit to the religious intolerance which was forced upon them at home. This religious insurrection in England had its principal support from individuals of the yeoman and working classes in widely separated localities and whose religious associations were conducted in secret. Governor Bradford (the one great authority of these people) says of them:— "They were not acquainted with trades, nor traffic, but had been used to a plain country life and the innocent trade of husbandry."

According to such historical records as are available, the founders of New England were in fact not restless soldiers of fortune attracted by prospects of great profits — they were the progressives of their day who had the courage of their beliefs. They came to the wilderness to establish homes for themselves and their children where they would be free from the religious and political restrictions that had led so many of them to leave England and seek sanctuary in Holland.

Possibly too much stress, however, has been laid on the religious atmosphere of these colonists—for undoubtedly the majority were motivated by economic reasons as well. They belonged to a class that for generations had been paying rents to manorial lords and came over to be free men. Economic and agrarian distress was most acute in that part of England whence came the greatest numbers during this period.

It is, perhaps, interesting to note that there were apparently three different and distinct types, or divisions of society upon the *Mayflower*—gentlemen, commoners, and servants; and that the families of Misters John Carver, Winslow, Brewster, and Hopkins were each accordingly accompanied by one or more servants. A certain position of English country folk, living at the time of the Pilgrims, was determined in the community by such titles as "Esquire" or "Master." "Mister" was then spoken of as "Master" and usually so written, and "Esquire" at first a military term, came to be applied to younger sons of knights and to the representatives of ancient families.

The Plymouth Pilgrims were but the advance guard of the Puritan host that ten years later settled along the New England coast, and one must discriminate between the Pilgrim and the Puritan. The name Pilgrims was in fact given to the Plymouth Colonists by Governor Bradford, another *Mayflower* passenger, and whereas the Pilgrims came to America to enjoy religious freedom—the Puritans came that they might enjoy political, as well as religious independence.

As the patent, or grant, which had been given them was for Virginia, and not for New England where they eventually landed and over which the Virginia Company had no control, it was decided that an agreement should be drawn up and signed which might guide them when they came ashore and to quote *Mourt's Relation*, that they might combine together in one body and "Submit to such government and governors, as we should by common consent agree to make and choose."

This compact which is still considered among the most important documents in the history of this country, signed in Provincetown harbor, was as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen! We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc.

Haveing undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith, and honour of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parte of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutualy in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd the 11 of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord, King James, of England, Franc, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie fourth. Anno Dom. 1620."

Mr. John Carver	/8	*Edward Tilly	/4
William Bradford	/2	*John Tilly	/3
Mr. Edward Winslow	/5	Francis Cook	2
Mr. William Brewster	/6	*Thomas Rogers	2
Mr. Isaac Allerton	/6	*Thomas Tinker	/3
Capt. Myles Standish	/2	*John Ridgdale	/2
John Howland	,	*Edward Fuller	/3
Mr. Stephen Hopkins	/8	*John Turner	3
Francis Eaton	/3	*Thomas Williams	1
*James Chilton	/3	Gilbert Winslow	1
*John Crachston	$\dot{2}$	*Edmund Margeson	1
John Billington	/4	Peter Brown	1
*Moses Fletcher	,	*Richard Britterige	1
John Alden	1	George Soule	
Mr. Samuel Fuller	2	*Richard Clarke	1
*Mr. Christopher Martin	/4	Richard Gardiner	1
*Mr. William Mullins	/5	*John Allerton	1
*Mr. William White	/5	*Thomas English	1
Mr. Richard Warren	1	Edward Dotey	
*John Goodman	1	Edward Leister	
*Degory Priest	1		
•			101

I have inserted this list from Prince, who found it at the end of Gov. Bradford's MS. From modesty, Bradford omits the title of Mr. to his own name. The figures denote the number in each family. Those with an asterisk (*) prefixed to their names, 21 in number, died before the end of March. Those with an obelisk (/) affixed, brought their wives with them. Three: Samuel Fuller, Richard Warren, and Francis Cook, had left their wives either in Holland or England, while others had left some or all their children, who afterwards came over to join them. The list includes the child that was born at sea, and

the servant who died; the latter ought not to have been counted. The number living at the signing of the compact was therefore only 100.

"So there were just 101 (no, 100), who sailed from Plymouth in England and as many arrived in Cape Cod harbour. And these, who, for an undefiled conscience and the love of pure Christianity, first left their native and pleasant land, and encountered all the toils and hazards of the tumultuous ocean, in search of some uncultivated region in North Virginia, where they might quietly enjoy their religious liberties and transmit them to posterity.

These were the founders of the Colony of New Plymouth. The settlement of Massachusetts Bay, which was the source of all the other colonies of New England. Virginia was in a dying state, and seemed to revive and flourish from the example of New England. I am not preserving from oblivion the names of heroes whose chief merit is the overthrow of cities, provinces, and empires, but the names of the founders of a flourishing town and colony, if not of the whole British Empire in America."

Master John Carver was without question the central figure of that group of Colonists, having been the ship's Governor on board the Mayflower and later having been confirmed as Governor John Carver of the Plymouth Colony. He was a man about sixty, with gray hair and a close cropped beard, which gave dignity to his face. Unfortunately no portrait of him appears to be in existence. He was accompanied on the Mayflower by his wife Catherine; Desire Minter, John Howland (a secretary), Roger Wilder and William Latham (employees); a maid-servant and a child, Jasper More.

The life of Governor Carver spent in the Colony was of but short duration, for in April, 1621, soon after the sailing of the Mayflower on her return voyage and while the Colonists were busy about their farming, the Governor came home from the cornfield very ill and complaining of great pain in his head; within a few hours his senses failed, so that he never spoke again until his death which was a few days later. The settlers were overwhelmed by grief and to quote a contemporary: "His death was much lamented and caused great sorrow amongst the Colonists with just cause." Morton, a historian of the period, says he was buried in the best manner they could, "with some

vollies shott by all that bore armes." Before summer had come his broken-hearted wife was laid beside her husband.

William Bradford, the second Governor of the Plymouth Colony, in his history of that people and colony, comments on his death as follows:

"Before I pass on, I may not omit to take notice of the sad loss the church and this infant commonwealth sustained by the death of Mr. John Carver, who was one of the deacons of the church in Leyden, but now had been and was their first governor. This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, which appeared, as otherwise, so by his great condescendency, when as this miserable people were in great sickness. He shunned not to do very mean services for them, yea, the meanest of them. He bare a share likewise of their labor in his own person, according as their great necessity required. Who being one also of a considerable estate, spent the main part of it in this enterprise, and from first to last approved himself not only as they agent in the first transacting of things, but also all along to the period of his life, to be a pious faithful and very beneficial instrument. He deceased in the month of April in the year 1621, and is now reaping the fruit of his labor with the Lord."

The following dates appear in Bradford's pocketbook as noted in the New England Historic and Genealogical Record: "John Carver died April 5, 1621"—"Catherine Carver died May 16, 1621."

Of Governor Carver's history little more survives than has been given. In the year 1790, a township was set off chiefly from Plympton, in the County of Plymouth, and in honor and commemoration of the first Governor of New Plymouth was incorporated under the name of Carver. The town will help to perpetuate the name of this First Governor of the Plymouth Colony, whose work in co-ordinating the efforts of these colonists will always be remembered in the history of New England.

ROBERT CARVER AND HIS DESCENDANTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

FIRST GENERATION

‡1. Robert¹ Carver of Marshfield in the Plymouth Colony, the immigrant ancestor of most of the early Carver families of New England, was born in England about 1594, and was buried at Marshfield in April 1680, "being 86 yeares old" (Marshfield Vital Records). He married Christian ——, who was buried at Marshfield July 23, 1658. He soon followed John Carver, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony, from England to Holland thence to America where, together with Governor Edward Winslow and others, he was recorded as a "planter." The surname of his wife Christian has not been learned and it would appear that they were probably married in England, or possibly in Holland — unfortunately there is no reference to their arrival at Marshfield, but according to the vital records of Marshfield, his wife, Christian, was buried there.

At about this same time there were included in the list of passengers which sailed on the Rose of Yarmouth from Ipswich and arrived at Boston June 8, 1637:

"Richard Carver, husbandman of Scratby, Norfolk, aged 60, accompanied by his wife Grace, aged 40, their twin daughters Elizabeth and Susanna, aged 18, and two servants: Thomas Flagg and Merible Underwood."

In Richards' History of Marshfield (vol. 2, p. 160) and elsewhere it is stated that Robert¹ Carver was a brother of John Carver of the Mayflower, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony, who died at Plymouth in April 1621, leaving a widow, Catherine, who died a few weeks after her husband, but no children. Whether Governor Carver had ever had children, before he came to New England, is not known. No evidence that Robert Carver of Marshfield was a brother of Governor Carver has ever been found, and the fact that he was about thirty years younger than the Governor makes this relationship ex-

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

tremely improbable and the reference accordingly incorrect. In Little's Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine (vol. 4, p. 1929) it is stated that Robert Carver was a son of Isaac Carver, who was said to have been a brother of Gov. John Carver and a son of James Carver of Lincolnshire; but the late Col. Charles Edward Banks, in his English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers (p. 44), identified Gov. John Carver with a John, son of Robert Carver, who was baptized at Doncaster, co. York, September 9, 1565 [sic. ? 1564].*

Robert¹ Carver first definitely appears in the Plymouth Colony on Sept. 3, 1638, when at a Court of Assistants held at New Plymouth "Robert Carver is graunted 20 acres of land lying on the norwest side Greenes Harbor River and a garden place upon Stoney River' (Plymouth Colony Records, vol. 1, p. 94). This land was in Duxbury. At a Court of Assistants held at Plymouth on Oct. 8, 1639, "Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. Alden, and Mr. Ed. Winslow are appointed to lay forth the land and meaddow graunted to Job Cole and also the land graunted to Francis Godfrey and Robert Carver" (ib., vol. 1, p. 135). He was living at Duxbury on Sept. 10, 1641, when Edward Hawes of "Duxburrow" agreed to exchange 10 acres of upland lying across Greens Harbor for 2000 feet of "sawne" boards delivered by Robert Carver of the same place, sawyer (ib., vol. 12, p. 75); but soon after this he moved to Marshfield, where he was chosen a grand juryman on Mar. 7, 1643 (ib., ,vol. 2, p. 53). In the same year his name appears as a non-commissioned officer on a list of males in Marshfield between the ages of sixteen and sixty who were able to bear arms (Pierce's Colonial Lists, p. 75).

Under date of August 1645 the following entry appears in the records of a town meeting held at Marshfield:

^{*}In the Register, vol. 67, p. 382 (October, 1913), the two following baptismal records, to which attention was directed by Mr. William Prescott Greenlaw, then Librarian and now Librarian Emeritus of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, were printed: "1564 Sept 9 John, s. of Robert Caruer." "1567 M"ch 27 Willm, s. of Robte Caruer." These two entries, copied from the parish registers of Doncaster, co. York, were found in a manuscript volume in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (one of the volumes of the Somerby Manuscript), which contains extracts from various English parish registers.

"On motion being made for one to teach school, we, whose names are underwritten, are willing to perearly, besides paying for our children we shall send, viz.:

	s.	d.
Edward Winslow	20	0.
Thomas Bourne	10	0.
John Bourne	10	0.
Robert Carver	10	0.
Thomas Chillingsworth	10	0."

together with seven other subscribers. This was the first recorded movement towards a public school in the New England colonies and was the first evidence of the willingness of the towns to establish schools without the spur of a colonial law.

To be a "freeman of the incorporation of New Plymouth" gave a voice in the conduct of affairs and was a necessary qualification to hold office. The right to vote was confined to a few—the first list of freemen in 1633 comprised but 68 persons.

Robert Carver was made a freeman of the Colony June 7, 1648 (*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. 2, p. 122). By a deed dated June 7, 1651, he and John Russell of Marshfield, planters, bought from Thomas Chillingworth for £15. 15s., to be paid in corn and cattle, about 40 acres of land in Marshfield. He was chosen surveyor of highways in 1653, and served often on juries. He left no will; but soon after the death of his son John, the only child of whom there is any record, he made an agreement with John's widow, June 27, 1679, by which he was to live with her during the term of his natural life, and in return she and her children were to have the improvement of his whole estate until her eldest son, William, attained his majority; then one half of the whole estate was to be set off to him, and at his mother's death he was to have the other half.

Child:

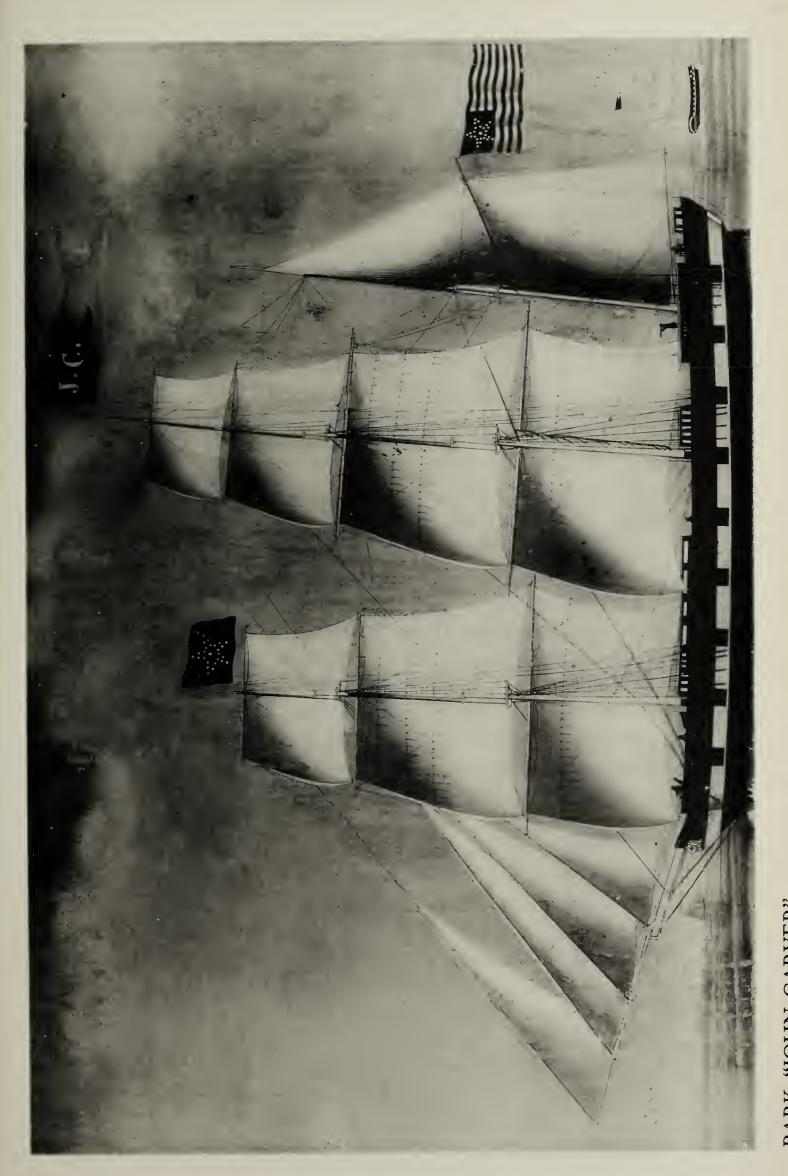
i John,² b., perhaps at Duxbury, about 1637.

SECOND GENERATION

The Colony in the early period was practically owned by the Adventurers in England who had raised a great part of the necessary funds and although the Pilgrims had no thought of repudiating their debt, it soon became an irksome one. All the profits of trade and labour were held in common until the end of seven years and during that period no individual enterprise could be started by the colonists for their own benefit. All the skins, timber, etc., which they managed to collect were sent over to England to be disposed of by the Adventurers, the proceeds going to the common fund for reducing their obligations. The Pilgrims had been forced, however, to agree to any terms and the Adventurers looked upon the Colony as a commercial enterprise. The land system was completely under their control and communism was strictly observed at first save in the matter of homesteads. No meadow land was given as they had little of it; it was allotted each year and no permanent division was made until 1633.

In 1627 a new and far more liberal agreement with the Adventurers was signed and the life of the colony entered a new phase—it was no longer conducted on such communistic principles. Freed from the hampering conditions under which they had been working, there was every prospect of a final liquidation of their debts. It was, however, not until 1642 that the connection with the Adventurers and the colonists was terminated with the grant of the patent to William Bradford, a patent which he resigned to the freemen of Plymouth and with the termination of the relations with the English partners, Plymouth was henceforth directed solely by the General Court of the Colony itself.

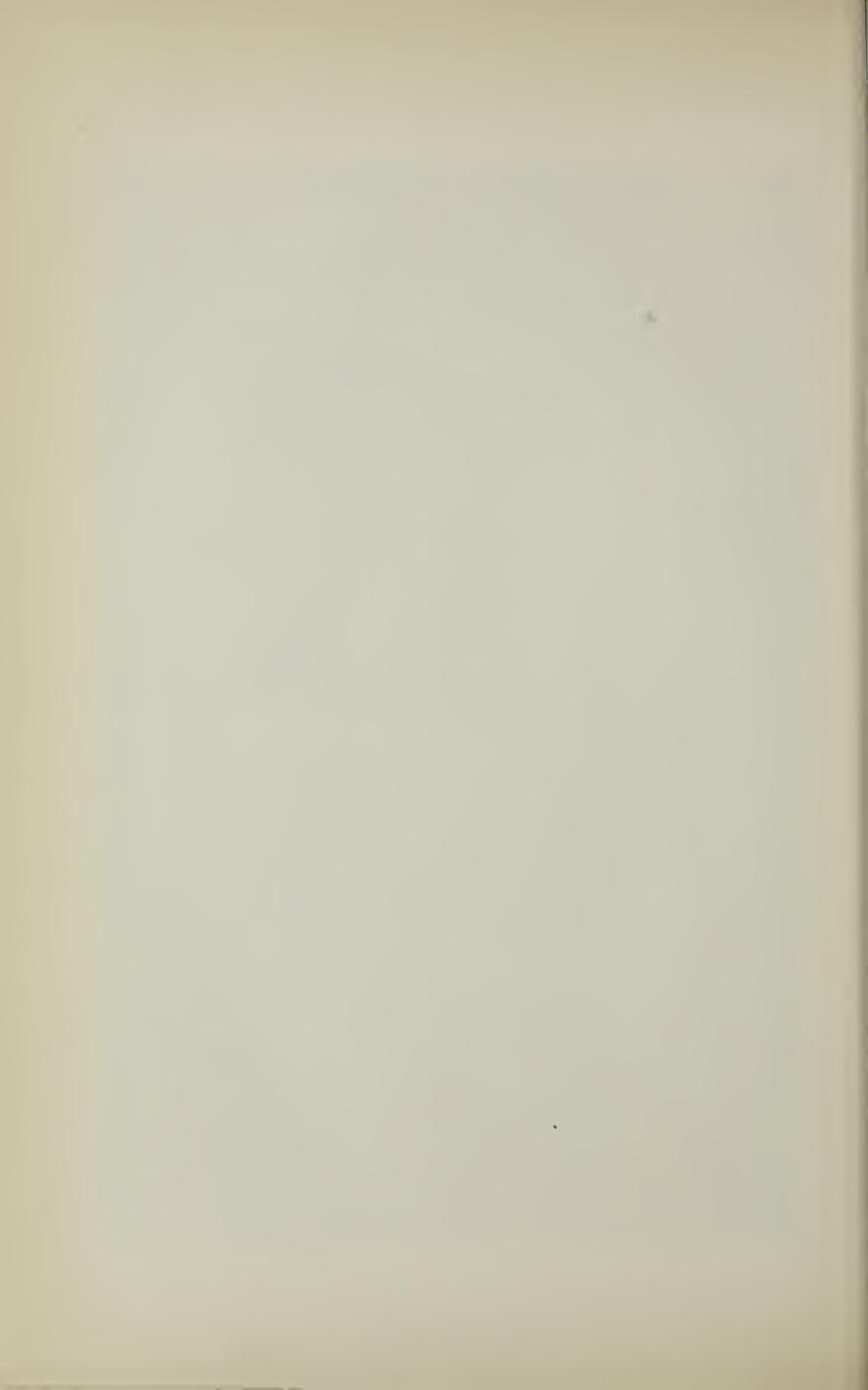
In March 1628 six gentlemen of Dorchester bought from the Council for New England a belt of land from three miles south of the River Charles and Massachusetts Bay and three miles north of every part of the River Merrimac. A patent covering the land was secured on February 27, 1629, and they were permitted to incorporate themselves under the name of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in America. A few days later they received a royal charter granting them



BARK "JOHN CARVER"

Built in the Carver Yard at Searsport, Maine 1842

From original painting on glass in the collection of Amos Dow Carver



definite powers of government and legislation. The Crown was to nominate the Governor and assistants for the first year, after which the corporation was empowered to elect them annually; and in their general assembly they might pass any laws not repugnant to the laws of England.

All these officials, great and small, were elected annually at the June Court, and apparently election was the function of all others which was most actively exercised by every holder of the franchise.

Legislation, which was perhaps the next most important work of the General Court, was of a very varied character, local and temporary regulations finding a place amongst general laws and moral restrictions. In jurisdiction the General Court was supreme, and formed a court of appeal.

The granting of land was another important function of the General Court, which was practically in the position of a proprietor. To have the ownership of the colony vested in all its freemen led inevitably to a democratic state of society, and this was perpetuated by the way in which these freemen made their grants. They were almost all made to towns, thus getting other freemen in a similar proprietary position; other grants made to individuals were as a reward for some signal service, usually in connection with the founding of the colony or town. For instance, the Purchasers or Old Comers, who had borne the burden of the debts of the Colony, were in 1652 permitted to choose some lands for themselves. But even this was exceptional in Plymouth, and as mining, trading and manufacture were less lucrative pursuits than agriculture, the lack of extensive land proprietors made any great inequality of wealth impossible.

Land in Plymouth was invariably granted in the town meeting; it was not sold by the colony to its settlers and very rarely leased, and even after a tract of land had been granted for a town, the General Court exercised a good deal of control over its distribution and the government which might be established. In spite of the democratic element in the land system, this distribution was by no means rigidly equal, for regard was had both to the expense and trouble which any particular inhabitant might have had in the founding of the town, and to his ability to be of value and service when it was founded. At first

too an inhabitant was liable to own several pieces of land scattered about the settlement, as the tract granted to a town was usually divided into home lots, meadow land, marsh, etc., according to the quality of the ground, and a share of each was given to every man, but by exchanges, sales, inheritances and marriage, a greater consolidation of estates gradually came about. And although the distribution was not equal, it was usually fair; great efforts were made to suit the grant to the individual, and to remedy natural inequalities in estates, and an appeal was almost certain to bring justice to any injured owner.

The General Court controlled the finance of the colony and had at once assumed the right to levy taxes, and to allocate the sums necessary to support its government. Taxation, like military service, was a burden which fell on the freeman and the mere inhabitant alike, and a very early law prevented the freeman from taking advantage of his position as a legislator to secure exemption from or reduction of his taxes.

With the establishment of Plymouth and Massachusetts, colonization of New England had seriously begun.

It was not until 1646, however, that the first town clerk was appointed in the Colony to keep the registers of marriage, birth and burial. Unfortunately the records of Plymouth and Marshfield remain incomplete — in some instances there were no marriages recorded for two or three consecutive years and from 1702 to 1709 there is a deficiency of over six years. The pages of the records are tattered and scattered.

‡2. John² Carver (Robert¹) of Marshfield, born perhaps at Duxbury about 1637, was buried at Marshfield June 23, 1679 "being 42 years old" (Marshfield Vital Records). He married at Marshfield Nov. 4, 1658 (ib.), Millicent Ford, daughter of Dea. William and Ann Ford of Duxbury. She married secondly at Marshfield Mar. 9, 1680/1 (ib.), Thomas Drake of Weymouth, and moved, with some at least of her children, to Weymouth.

John Carver was admitted a freeman of the Colony June 6, 1660 (*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. 3, p. 188), and his name appears frequently on the lists of jurors. He was chosen by the

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

General Court of the Plymouth Colony on June 4, 1661, constable of Marshfield (*ib.*, vol. 3, p. 215), and, on June 3, 1674, surveyor of highways (*ib.*, vol. 5, p. 146).

Children, born at Marshfield (Marshfield Vital Records and Richards' History of Marshfield):

- 3 i WILLIAM3, b. Sept., 1659.
- 4 ii John, b. probably about 1661.
 - iii ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 4, 1662/3; d. at Marshfield Apr. 4, 1694 (Marshfield vital records).
 - iv ROBERT.
- 5 v Eleazer, b. about 1668.
- 6 vi DAVID, b. about 1669.
 - vii Mercy, b. Feb. 11, 1672.
 - viii Anna, b. Feb. 20, 1675; d. at Bridgewater Mar. 21, 1766, in her 92d year (Bridgewater Vital Records); m. (1) Joseph Richards of Weymouth, who d. Dec. 16, 1710 (Weymouth Vital Records); m. (2) at Weymouth, Dec. 14, 1721 (ib), Joseph Pratt of Bridgewater, who d. at Bridgewater Jan. 13, 1765, in his 100th year (Bridgewater Vital Records).
 - ix Mehetabell, bur. Apr. 19, 1679 (Marshfield Vital Records).
 - x Rebecca, b. Feb. 20, 1670.

Up to this time it will be remembered only a partial division of lands in the town of Plymouth had been made. In February, 1701-1702, it was voted that every proprietor or freeman should be granted a lot of thirty acres. These freemen calling themselves proprietors, organized as a distinct body and continued until all their lands were divided among themselves. William T. Davis, in his *History of the Town of Plymouth*, includes John Carver as proprietor in the list ascertained at the time of the above grant (1701-2), his name also being included in the roll dated 1699 of the South Company, being one of the two military companies in Plymouth.

In the Marshfield records there is a paper dated August 5, 1706, and signed by Isaac Winslow, Samuel Sprague and Ephraim Little, Selectmen of the town of Marshfield, in which they certify that they have sold, according to the power given them at a previous town meeting, for the sum of £65 to Joseph Waterman and William Carver, 100 acres of land, from the town common, with the boundaries — on the east by "puddle wharf brook" and a cart way called "Rogers his way." Probably this was the estate formerly owned by Silas Carver and which only recently passed from Carver ownership, as it is known to have been oc-

cupied by Israel Carver previous to his removal to Fox Islands, Maine, in 1766, then owned by his son Alanson, by the latter's son Israel, and last by son Silas Carver.

A paper signed by Isaac Winslow and Ephraim Little, Selectmen of the town, certifying that they had laid out and bounded for William Carver a certain tract of land heading his estate, which had been granted by the town to his father John Carver in 1674, bears the date of May 10, 1708 — the date of its acceptance.

To quote from Richards' History of Marshfield:

"It appears that in 1774 (the year preceding the Revolution), through the influence of Nathaniel Ray Thomas, a noted Tory, the town of Marshfield, by a majority of only one vote, passed a resolution, before mentioned, against the doings of Boston patriots in throwing the tea overboard in the Boston Harbor. Accordingly, not long after this Tory act was passed by the town, a company of patriots, prominent citizens, who might be styled the Marshfield Fathers of the Revolution, issued, after signing their names in bold relief (as did the signers later to the Declaration of Independence) to the following protest against the town's Tory action:

'We the subscribers think ourselves obliged in faithfulness to the community, ourselves & posterity, on every proper occasion to bear our public testimony against every measure calculated to destroy that harmony and unanimity which subsists through the Colonies & so eventually to the destruction of those liberties wherewith the Author of nature & our happly Constitution has made us free. Were they not already notorious, it would give us uneasiness to mention the Resolves which were voted in this town the 31st of January last. To the first of these resolves we do not object; but do heartily join in recognizing our loyalty & subjection to the King of Great Britain and our readiness to be ever subject to the laws of our Legislature. In their second Resolve, they say that the measures and procedings in the town of Boston in the detention & destruction of the teas, belonging to the East India Co., are illegal, unjust & of a dangerous tendency, against which we take the liberty to protest.

We have long groaned under the weight of an American Revenue Act, and when by the virtue of the people in not purchasing any goods loaded with a duty, the malignity of the Act was in some measure evaded, a scheme was devised & prosecuted by the Ministry, to enforce said act by permitting the East India Co. to force their infectious teas upon us whether we would or

not. At this, not only the inhabitants of Boston, but of the whole province were very much and very justly alarmed and while they were prosecuting every method that human wisdom would devise that the tea should be sent back undamaged, it was destroyed, but whether by the people of that town or any other town

of the province does not appear. . .

The occasion of this our protest has given us great uneasiness & we are confident those extraordinary resolves would not have taken place but by the insinuations of a certain gentleman who seems willing his constituents should share in the resentment of the whole country, which he has incurred by his conduct in a public character. We mean not to countenance riotous and disorderly conduct, but, being convinced that liberty is the life and happiness of a community, we are determined to contribute to our last mite in its defence against the machinations of assuming arbitrary men, who, stimulated with a lust of dominion & unrighteous gain are ever studying to subjugate this free people.

Dated Marshfield Feb. 14th, 1774-

Signed: Anthony Thomas—Nehemiah Thomas—Paul Sampson—John Brown—Benj. White, Jr.—John Oakman—Wm. Thomas—Leonard Delano—Joseph Oakman—Thomas Foord—Jabez Dingley—King Lapham—Thos. Waterman—Isaac Carver—Barnard Jules—Isaac Phillips—Thos. Dingley—Peleg Kent—Samuel Tilden—Samuel Smith—Zenas Thomas—John Dingley—Thos. Waterman Jr.—Joshua Carver—Joseph Kent—Peleg Foord—Lot Howes Silvester—Benj. White—Asa Waterman—David Carver—Jos. Hewitt—John Waterman—Nathnl Thomas—Thos. Fish—John Sherman—Wm. Thomas, Jr.—Jere. Low—Saml. Tilden, Jr.—Luther Peterson—Benj. Tolman—Samuel Oakman—Briggs Thomas—Jethro Taylor—Gershom Ewell—Elisha Kent—Samuel Williamson—Wm. Clift—Timothy Williamson—Nathan Thomas—Jos. Bryant—Jos. Clift.'

What more stirring and patriotic utterance was given to the people than this, proclaimed a year and a quarter before the signing and issuing of the Declaration of Independence, and promulgated in a town (our town, it must be said, with a pang of sorrow), yes, a town which was the hotbed of toryism. The fathers of Marshfield, that is, the solid, substantial yeomen, had the daring, the strength and the courage of their convictions, and were not afraid in those heroic times to speak out, and the promulgation of that document places these patriots of Marshfield in the front rank with the early fathers of the Revolution."

W. T. David, in Plymouth County History, says:

Those who had resisted the popular movement were not permitted to go unpunished. Nathaniel Ray Thomas, characterized

in "McFingal" as that "Marshfield blunderer," an educated and influential man, and a graduate of Harvard, a man living on an estate including 1500 acres (since occupied by Daniel Webster), was proscribed and banished, his property was confiscated and during the remainder of his life which ended in 1791, he made Nova Scotia his home. Ephraim Little, Cornelius White, John Baker, Joseph Tilden, John Tilden, Stephen Tilden and Nathaniel Garnet were imprisoned in Plymouth Jail for their toryism and released by order of Council, October, 1776, on condition they would pay the expenses of proceedings against them and remain on their estate except for the purpose of attending worship on the Sabbath.

Elisha Ford was imprisoned and released on the same terms, having at the same time been seized and carted to the Liberty Pole and required to sign a statement of allegiance. Caleb Carver, Melzar Carver, Thomas Decrew, and Daniel White were proscribed and banished in 1778. Paul White also was seized and carted to a Liberty Pole, where he was required to sign a recanta-

tion."

THIRD GENERATION

‡3. WILLIAM³ CARVER (John, 2 Robert¹) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield Sept. 6, 1659, died there Oct. 2, 1760, in his 102d year. He married first, at Marshfield, Jan. 18, 1682, Elizabeth Foster, who was born there Sept. 24, 1664 and died there in June 1715, daughter of Dea. John and Mary (Chillingworth) Foster (Cf. the Foster Genealogy in the Register, vol. 26, p. 396); and secondly, at Marshfield, Jan. 28, 1719, Elizabeth Rouse, widow, who died at Marshfield Apr. 7, 1742.*

The following notice of William Carver's death appeared in the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal* of Monday, Oct. 20, 1760, the statement about William Carver's relationship to Gov. John Carver being, of course, an error:

"We hear from Marshfield in the County of Plymouth that on the 2d inst. died there Mr. William Carver, aged 102 years, who retained his reason to the last. He was brother's son to the ancient Gov. Carver of the Plymouth Colony, and left behind him the fifth generation of male issue, in all, children, grand-children, great-grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, ninety-six."

In his will,† dated Apr. 5, 1742 and proved Oct. 10, 1760, William Carver mentioned four sons, John, William, Josiah, and Joshua, and four daughters, Millicent Carver, Mary Standish, Elizabeth Taylor and Sarah Taylor. His son Joshua was made sole executor. According to an appraisal dated Oct. 24, 1760 the total value of his estate was £1030. 11s. 5d.

Children by first wife, born at Marshfield, where their births are recorded:

- 7 i John⁴, b. Dec. 1, 1683.
- 8 ii WILLIAM, b. Oct. 29, 1685.
 - iii Josiah, b. Feb. 2, 1687/8; living Apr. 5, 1742, when he was mentioned in his father's will. Perhaps he was identical with No. 10 (vide infra).

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

^{*}The dates given in this paragraph, as well as those of the births of William Carver's children, appear in Richards' History of Marshfield, and have been verified by comparison with the original Marshfield records.

tSee appendix.

- iv Caleb, b. Oct. 19, 1690; probably the Caleb Carver who d. at Plymouth May 31, 1715 (see *The Mayflower Descendant*, vol. 16, p. 85).
- v ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 13, 1693; d. young.
- vi Mary, b. Mar. 20, 1695; m. at Marshfield Jan. 20, 1717/18, Thomas³ Standish, b. Jan. 29, 1690, son of Alexander² and Desire (Doty) (Sherman) (Holmes) Standish and grandson of Capt. Myles¹ Standish of the Mayflower. (Cf. Marshfield Vital Records and Register, vol. 87, p. 155.)
- 9 vii Joshua, b. Nov. 26, 1698.
 - viii ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 26, 1701; m. Nov. 16, 1721, Samuel Taylor.
 - ix MILLICENT, b. Nov. 26, 1707; m. Sept. 24, 1749, Comfort Bates.
 - x Sarah, bapt. July 3, 1715; m. Jan. 11, 1727, Ebenezer Taylor.
 - xi Alanson, bapt. July 3, 1715.

4. John³ Carver (John,² Robert¹) of Marshfield and Plymouth (Plympton), born at Marshfield, probably about 1661, died in that part of Plymouth which in 1707 was incorporated as the town of Plympton, in or about 1747, when administration on his estate was recorded. He married at Plymouth, Oct. 24, 1689 (Plymouth Vital Records), Mary Barnes, born at Plymouth Aug. 14, 1667, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hedge) Barnes of Plymouth.

He probably moved from Marshfield to Plymouth about the time of his marriage, and his name appears on lists of jurors chosen at Plymouth Dec. 16, 1695, and Mar. 18, 1710 (*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. 1, pp. 240, 275). In the record of the administration of his estate the names of his heirs are not mentioned.

For John³ Carver and his family see, besides the vital records of the various towns mentioned, Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth.

Children, born at Plymouth:

- i Josiah, b. in 1690 (Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth).
- 11 ii John, b. Sept. 7, 1692 (Plymouth Vital Records).
- 12 iii ROBERT, b. Sept. 30, 1694 (ib.).
 - iv Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1696 (ib.); m. at Plympton Dec. 4, 1717 (Plympton Vital Records), Moses Barrows.
 - v Hannah, b. Mar. 8, 1700 (Plymouth Vital Records); m. at Plympton Sept. 21, 1721 (Plympton Vital Records), Ichabod Shurtleff.
- vi Jonathan (probably son of No. 4), b., perhaps at Plymouth, about 1705.*

^{*}No record of his birth has been found. Vide infra, No. 13.

5. Dea. Eleazer³ Carver (John,² Robert¹) of Taunton and Bridgewater, born at Marshfield about 1668, died at Bridgewater Jan. 25, 1744, in his 75th year (Bridgewater Vital Records). He married at Milton, June 11, 1695 (Milton Vital Records), Experience (Blake) Sumner, born at Milton June 17, 1665, died at Bridgewater Jan. 16, 1746 [1746/7], in her 82d year (Bridgewater Vital Records), daughter of William, Jr., and Agnes Blake of Milton and widow of Samuel Sumner.

According to Mitchell's History of Bridgewater (p. 129), Eleazer Carver and his wife Experience settled in what Mitchell calls South Bridgewater and had the children named below and perhaps others. In the record of his marriage at Milton he is styled "of Taunton"; and, as the births of the children are not recorded at Bridgewater, they may have been born at Taunton, the town records of which were destroyed by a fire in 1838.

In his will of 1743 Dea. Eleazer Carver mentioned his wife Experience and the five children named below.

Children, born probably at Taunton or Bridgewater (Cf. Mitchell's History of Bridgewater):

- 14 i Eleazer4, b. about 1696.
- 15 ii NATHANIEL, b. about 1698.
- 16 iii Joseph, b. about 1700.
 - iv Experience, m. at Bridgewater Dec. 10, 1719 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Jonathan Cary.
 - v Mehetabel, m. at Bridgewater, Jan. 1, 1739/40 (ib.), Seth Alden.
 - Perhaps others.
- 6. David Carver (John, Robert) of Weymouth and of Canterbury, Conn., born at Marshfield about 1669, died at Canterbury Sept. 17, 1727. He married first, at Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1696 (Lincoln's History of Hingham, vol. 3, p. 288), Ruth Whitmarsh, daughter of John and Sarah (Harding) Whitmarsh of Weymouth; secondly at Weymouth, in 1709, Hannah Dyer, probably the Hannah Dyar who was born at Weymouth Feb. 13, 1683 [1683/4], daughter of Joseph and Hannah Ryar (Weymouth Vital Records); and thirdly (intention recorded at Chelmsford, Jan. 14, 1721/2, Chelmsford Vital Records), Sarah Butterfield, who shortly after his death married (intention recorded at Chelmsford, Apr. 20, 1728, ib.) Richard Hildreth.

David Carver went from Marshfield to Weymouth with his mother, upon her second marriage in 1681, and lived there until 1718, when he sold his estate, Apr. 28, 1718, for £600, to Benjamin Dyer, and moved to Canterbury, Conn., where he held many town offices and was a deputy to the General Court of Connecticut for three terms, in 1721 and 1722. (Colonial Records of Connecticut, vol. 6, pp. 233, 304, 328.)

Children by first wife, born at Weymouth:

- i Ruth4, b. Dec. 14, 1701 (Weymouth Vital Records).
- ii Sarah, whose birth is not recorded at Weymouth, but she may have been identical with Ruth (cf. Lincoln's Hingham), d. Aug. 9, 1731; m. Mar. 2, 1720, Rev. Solomon Paine (1698-1754), b. at Eastham, Mass., lived at Canterbury, Conn., minister of the Separatist Church (Paine Family Records, vol. 1, p. 161).
- 17 iii Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1704 (Weymouth Vital Records).

Children by second wife, born at Weymouth (Weymouth Vital Records):

- 18 iv Jonathan, b. Apr. 13, 1710.
- 19 v David, b. Sept. 14, 1713. vi Hannah, b. Oct. 25, 1717; m. David French.

Child by third wife.

vii Benjamin, b. at Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 10, 1722, and bapt. there Dec. 16, 1722 (Congregational Church Records).

FOURTH GENERATION

‡7. John⁴ Carver (William, John, Robert) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield Dec. 1, 1683 (Marshfield Vital Records), died there Feb. 28, 1763 (ib.). He married first, at Marshfield, Dec. 22, 1709 (ib.), Mary Rogers, daughter of Timothy and Eunice (Stetson) Rogers, the latter being a daughter of Cornet Robert Stetson of Scituate (Drummond's John Rogers of Marshfield, p. 31); and secondly Apr. 5, 1727, Mary Truant (Richards' History of Marshfield), who died May 26, 1765, in her 81st year (Marshfield cemetery inscriptions, in The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 9, p. 93).

Children by first wife, born at Marshfield (Marshfield Vital Records and Richards' History of Marshfield):

- i Mary⁵, b. Apr. 12, 1713; m. Caleb Tilden (manuscript genealogy compiled by Rev. Robert Carver, for whom see below, under No. 15).
- 21 ii CALEB, b. Apr. 5, 1715.
 - iii Jemima, b. Dec. 8, 1716; m. about 1738 Jonathan Silvester of Marshfield (ib., and Register, vol. 86, p. 84).
 - iv Zaccheus, bapt. Mar. 29, 1719.

Child by second wife:

v Ruth, b. Aug. 28, 1727; d. Apr. 27, 1736, aged 9 years (Marshfield cemetery inscriptions, as above).

The Church Covenant signed somewhere between 1732 and 1740 is quoted as being of historical interest as it covers the formation of the Old Unitarian Church at Marshfield Hills:

"We whose names are underwritten do in the presence of God and his Holy angels and with all possible solemnity, Covenant and Bind ourselves in manner and form following, that is to say: We do give up ourselves to ye God whose name alone is Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, cleaving to God ye Father as our chief and only good, and unto our Lord Jesus Christ as our only Savior, ye Prophet, Priest and King of our salvation, and to ye Spirit of God as our only sanctifier and comforter, and we do give up ourselves one unto another. In ye Lord covenanting to walk together as a church of Christ in all ways of his own institution according to ye prescriptions of his holy word. Promising that with all Tenderness and brotherly love, we

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

will faithfully watch over one another's souls and fully yield ourselves to ye Discipline and power of love in his church and attend these Seals and censures, and whatever ordinances Christ has appointed so far faith as ye Lord in word and Spirit hath or shall reveal to us to lead us on; and wherein we fail and come short of duty to return, seeking for pardon and remission, beseeching him to make our spirit steadfast in his covenent, and own us as his church, and covenant people forever. Amen.

Atherton Wales, Samuel Lapham, John Carver, Thomas White, Joshua Tilden, William Clift, Israel Hatch.''

In about 1740 the church records show that they were having some difficulty with one Samuel Tilden, who was very persistent in singing the "old way," and by so doing it made bad work with the other singers in the church, as they wanted to sing the "new way."

8. WILLIAM⁴ CARVER (William,³ John,² Robert¹) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield Oct. 29, 1685 (Marshfield Vital Records), died there probably in 1763, the inventory of his estate being dated Jan. 10, 1764. He married there, Feb. 28, 1712 (ib.), Abigail Branch, born at Marshfield Feb. 1, 1693, daughter of Experience and Lydia Branch.

Children, born at Marshfield, where their births are recorded:

- i A DAUGHTER⁵, b. —— 24, 1712.
- ii ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 4, 1715.
- 22 iii REUBEN, b. Dec. 6, 1718.
 - iv Amos, b. Mar. 20, 1720; d. at Jamaica, B. W. I., July 17, 1748.
 - v Deborah, b. Jan. 14, 1722; m. Feb. 20, 1745, Jonathan King of Plymouth.
 - vi Abigail, b. Feb. 12, 1724.
- 23 vii William, b. Dec. 29, 1727.
 - viii Huldah, b. Nov. 22, 1730; m. at Marshfield Dec. 29, 1767 (Duxbury Vital Records), Abraham Sampson, Jr., of Duxbury.
 - ix Keziah, b. Jan. 8, 1738; m. at Marshfield Mar. 19, 1772 (ib.), Gideon Sampson.
- 9. Joshua⁴ Carver (William, John, Robert¹) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield Nov. 26, 1698 (Marshfield Vital Records), died

there Oct. 25, 1771, in his 73d year (Marshfield cemetery inscriptions in *The Mayflower Descendant*, vol. 12, p. 56). He married at Marshfield in July, 1728 (*Marshfield Vital Records*), Martha Ford, born there Oct. 29, 1700, died there Apr. 5, 1768, in her 68th year (Marshfield cemetery inscriptions, as above), daughter of Michael and Bethiah (Hatch) Ford.

Children, born at Marshfield, where their births are recorded:

- i Isaac⁵, b. June 19, 1729; d. Mar. 22, 1788, in his 59th year (Marshfield cemetery inscriptions, as above).
- ii Joshua, b. May 18, 1732; d. Nov. 22, 1826, aged 94 years, 6 months.
- iii A son, b. Feb. 13, 1736; d. Feb. 14, 1736.
- 24 iv DAVID, b. Mar. 19, 1737/8.
 - v Sarah, b. July 25, 1739; m. at Marshfield Sept. 7, 1775 (Duxbury Vital Records), Blaney Phillips of Duxbury.
- 10. Capt. Josiah⁴ Carver (? John, John, Robert) of Plymouth, born at Plymouth in 1690 (Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, but see below), died probably before Dec. 6, 1755, when Mrs. Mercy Carver of Plymouth, probably his widow, married secondly Benjamin Lincoln of Taunton (Plymouth Vital Records*). He married first, at Plymouth, Nov. 20, 1718 (ib.), Dorothy Coole, born at Plymouth Feb. 3, 1701 (ib.) died there Jan. 20, 1731 (Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth), daughter of Ephraim and Rebecca Coole of Plymouth; secondly, Jan. 11, 1732 (Plymouth Vital Records), Bethiah (Spooner) Churchill, daughter of Ebenezer Spooner and widow of John Churchill of Plymouth; and thirdly, Oct. 23, 1735 (ib.), Mercy Faunce, born at Plymouth Oct. 31, 1711 (ib.), daughter of John and Abigail (Bryant) Faunce.

Josiah⁴ Carver is often called "Captain" in the town records of Plymouth, and was probably a master mariner. He seems to have been a man of some importance in the town. He was chosen a juror for the first time at a town meeting held Nov. 28, 1720, and from that time on served frequently on both grand and petit juries. On Mar. 18, 1728, he was elected constable, and was re-elected in the following year. He served on com-

^{*}In Taunton Vital Records the marriage of "Mary" Carver of Plymouth and Benjamin Lincoln of Taunton is given as occurring in Plymouth Jan. 21, 1756.

mittees chosen from time to time for various purposes. In 1736 he was elected a member of the School Committee for three years. In 1741 and 1742 he was elected an overseer of the poor, and in 1742 he was also on a committee chosen to select a suitable place for a battery (*Plymouth Town Records*).

Capt. Josiah⁴ Carver of Plymouth has been given as the eldest child of John³ Carver (No. 4), of Marshfield, Plymouth, and Plympton, solely on the authority of Davis (Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, part 2, p. 52). His birth is not recorded in the Plymouth records, as are the births of John³ Carver's children John, Robert, Mary, and Hannah; and the present writer has not been able to find any evidence, except the statement of Davis, that John³ Carver had a son named Josiah. William³ Carver (No. 3), however, of Marshfield, brother of John, had a son Josiah, who was born at Marshfield Feb. 2, 1687/8 (Marshfield Vital Records), and was living Apr. 5, 1742, when he was mentioned in his father's will; and the question arises whether Capt. Josiah Carver of Plymouth was not a son of William (No. 3), instead of John (No. 4). In other words, was not William's son Josiah, who was born at Marshfield Feb. 2, 1687/8 and was living Apr. 5, 1742, identical with Capt. Josiah⁴ Carver of Plymouth, whom Davis gives as the eldest child of John³ Carver (No. 4)? All that has been written above about Capt. Josiah Carver of Plymouth, his three marriages, and his activities at Plymouth, except the date of his birth and his parentage, would be equally applicable to Josiah, son of William (No. 3), should be proved identical with Capt. Josiah Carver of Plymouth.

The children of Capt. Josiah⁴ Carver of Plymouth, whether he was a son of William Carver (No. 3) or of John Carver (No. 4) were as follows:

Children by first wife, born at Plymouth (Plymouth Vital Records):

- i Joshua⁵, b. June 29, 1722; d. July 6, 1722.
- ii A daughter, b. Apr. 29, 1723; d. on the same day.
- iii Captain Josiah of Plymouth, Wareham and Middleborough, probably a master mariner, b. Sept. 25, 1724; d. s. p. v. at Middleborough Apr. 5, 1799 (gravestone record); m. at Plymouth Jan. 22, 1747 (Plymouth Vital Records), Jerusha (Bradford) Sparrow, b. at Plymouth Jan. 20, 1722, d. at Middleborough Apr. 23, 1820, in her 98th year, daughter of

William and Elizabeth Bradford of Plymouth and widow of Edward Sparrow.

Josiah⁵ Carver and his wife Jerusha were members of the Plymouth church Jan. 30, 1760, and were dismissed from that church to the church at Wareham in 1771 (church records). The United States Census of 1790 shows that he was then living at Middleborough, with only his wife in his family. In his will of 1799 he mentioned his wife Jerusha, his son-in-law [i. e., stepson] Edward Sparrow, but no children.

iv Dorothy, b. May 20, 1727; d. Jan. 2, 1731.

v James, b. May 5, 1729; d. Jan. 15, 1731.

vi A CHILD, b. Jan. 17, 1731; d. on the same day.

Child, probably by second wife:

25 vii James, b., probably at Plymouth, about 1733.

Children by third wife, born at Plymouth (Plymouth Vital Records):

viii Dorothy, b. Sept. 12, 1736; m. Sept. 29, 1768, John Bartlett.

ix Mercy, b. Aug. 1, 1738; d. July 9, 1739.

26 x NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 24, 1740.

xi Mercy, b. Aug. 1, 1743.

xii John of Middleborough, b. Apr. 25, 1747; m. (1) May 4, 1771, Patience Bates, b. Mar. 23, 1754, d. at Middleborough Jan. 19, 1788, in her 34th year, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Savery) Bates of Wareham (Register, vol. 41, p. 384, article on The Savery Families of America); m. (2) Milleson———, who d. at Middleborough July 19, 1813, in her 62d year (The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 12, p. 142).

Child by first wife:

- 1 Patience⁶, d. Apr. 26, 1782, aged 3 years, 11 months, 9 days.
- 11. John⁴ Carver (John,³ John,² Robert¹) of Plympton, born at Plymouth Sept. 7, 1692 (Plymouth Vital Records), died at Plympton, Apr. 27, 1724, in his 32d year (Plympton Vital Records). He married at Plympton October 6, 1715 (ib), Sarah Lucas, born at Plymouth Dec. 14, 1692 (Plymouth Vital Records), daughter of Benoni and Repentance Lucas. She married secondly, at Plympton, Mar. 23, 1727 (Plympton Vital Records), John Shurtleff.

John Carver's estate was settled in 1724, the papers showing a widow, Sarah Carver; and in 1728 a guardian was appointed for John, Hannah, and Sarah Carver, children of John Carver, Jr., late of Plympton.

Children, as shown above:

i John⁵, of Plymouth, mariner, a minor in 1728, d. at Plymouth, or perhaps at sea, in or before 1754, as his widow, Grace Carver, was appointed administratrix of his estate on Aug. 15, 1754; m. (intention recorded at Plymouth Oct. 1, 1748, Plymouth Vital Records) Grace Crandon, b. at Plymouth in 1724, daughter of John Crandon of Plymouth (Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth).

Children, b. at Plymouth (Plymouth Vital Records):

- 1 Sarah⁶, b July 25, 1749.
- 2 Lemuel, b. Dec. 6, 1751. He was serving as a midshipman in the cause of the Colonies in 1780 (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War).
- ii Hannah, iii Sarah, minors in 1728.
- 12. Robert⁴ Carver (John,³ John,² Robert¹) of Plymouth, was born at Plymouth, Sept. 30, 1694 (Plymouth Vital Records). He married at Plymouth, Mar. 28, 1717 (ib.), Mary Cooke, born at Plymouth Aug. 20, 1694 (ib.), daughter of Caleb and Jane Cooke at Plymouth. Both Caleb Cooke, in his will dated Feb. 10, 1721 and proved Apr. 13, 1722, and his widow, Jane Cook, in her will dated Apr. 8, 1736 and proved Apr. 24, 1736, mentioned their daughter Mary and her husband, Robert Carver.

Children, born at Plymouth (Plymouth Vital Records):

- i Elizabeth⁵, b. Feb. 22, 1718.
- ii Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1721; m. at Kingston Oct. 18, 1744 (Kingston Vital Records), Richard Adams.
- iii Robert, b. Aug. 19, 1723.
- 13. Jonathan⁴ Carver (? John,³ John,² Robert¹) of Natick, probably a son of John³ Carver (No. 4), was born, perhaps at Plymouth, about 1705. No record of his birth has been found, and it is not certain that he was a son of John³ Carver of Plymouth; but there seems to be no other place for him in the genealogy, unless possibly he was a son of John's brother, Dea. Eleazer³ Carver (No. 5) of Taunton and Bridgewater, who did not mention a son Jonathan in his will of 1743. He married, in December, 1732 (Natick Vital Records*), Hannah Fisk of Sherborn, born there Sept. 9, 1710, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Adams) Fisk.

^{*}The Indian plantation at Natick, originally a part of Dedham, was mentioned in 1651, and in 1660 its bounds were established. In 1701 bounds between Natick and Dedham were established. In 1745 the plantation



SHIP "JOHN BUNYAN," built by MASTER JOHN CARVER Entering the port of Havre, February 5, 1860 From original crayon sketch in the collection of Amos Dow Carver



Children, born at Natick (Natick Vital Records):

- i Lydia⁵, b. Feb. 3, 1733/4; d. Mar. 10, 1776 (ib.).
- ii Hannah, b. Jan. 10, 1736/7; m. Mar. 9, 1758, John Robertson (ib.).
- iii MARY, b. May 10, 1739; d. young.
- iv Lors, b. Nov. 17, 1741; d. young.
- v Betty, b. Mar. 21, 1743/4, and bapt. Mar. 25, 1744; m. Sept. 29, 1773, Joseph Day of Walpole (ib.).
- vi MARY, b. Oct. 10, 1746.
- vii SARAH, b. Feb. 7, 1748.
- viii Lors, b. Aug. 23, 1751.
- ix Abigail, b. July 15, 1754.
- 14. ELEAZER⁴ CARVER (Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert¹) of Bridgewater, was born, probably at Taunton or Bridgewater, about 1696. He married at Middleborough Dec. 2, 1719 (Middleborough Vital Records), Katherine Elmes, probably daughter of Rhodolphus Elmes, Jr., of Middleborough (formerly of Scituate) and granddaughter of Rhodolphus Elmes of Scituate. (See Deane's History of Scituate, page 266.)

Children, the first child born at Middleborough and the others, except, perhaps, the second Timothy, at Bridgewater (*Bridgewater Vital Records*):

- i Timothy, b. Sept. 21, 1720; may have d. young, but see the second Timothy, below.
- ii Mary, b. Nov. 6, 1722 (Bridgewater Vital Records); m. at Bridgewater in September, 1743, Abraham Perkins (ib.).
- 27 iii Eleazer, b. Dec. 6, 1724.
 - iv Katherine, b. Aug. 21, 1726; d. unm.
 - v Timothy. His birth is not found in Bridgewater Vital Records, but, according to Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, he was b. in 1728 and removed and left no family there. Perhaps he was identical with the first child Timothy, given above, and Mitchell's date for this birth may be an error. The United States Census of 1790 shows a Timothy Carver living at Frederickstown, Dutchess County, N. Y.
 - vi Bethiah, b. Apr. 24, 1732 (Bridgewater Vital Records); d. Oct. 6, 1753, in her 22d year (ib.).
 - vii Mercy, b. June 18, 1730; d. unm. Apr. 6, 1767 (ib.).
- 28 viii Rodolphus, b. June 20, 1735.

was mentioned in the Provincial Laws as belonging to no particular town. On Feb. 23, 1762, the parish of Natick was established as the district of Natick; and this district, on Feb. 19, 1781, was made the town of Natick. The Natick Vital Records, however, contain entries of much earlier dates than 1745.

ix John of Bridgewater, b. Nov. 30, 1738; d. at Bridgewater Aug. 3, 1803, in his 65th year (Bridgewater Vital Records); m. at Bridgewater Oct. 18, 1762 (ib.), Bathsheba Edson, who survived him.

In his will of 1803 he mentioned his wife Bathsheba and the children named below. Mitchell (History of Bridgewater) states that "he had a large family who removed westward," but names only the first three children given below with their marriages.

Children (order of births uncertain):

- 1 Bathsheba⁶, m. June 21, 1784, Israel Buker (or Bowcker) (Bridgewater Vital Records).
- 2 Eleazer, probably m. Sept. 26, 1787, Nancy Jones (ib.).
- 3 Eunice, m. Jan. 15, 1784, Joseph Knapp of Easton (ib.).
- 4 John, m. Feb. 1, 1795, Huldah Pratt. (ib.).
- 5 Ursula.
- 6 Betty, probably m. Oct. 29, 1793, Nathaniel Cole (ib.).
- 7 Lucy.
- 8 Ruth, probably m. Feb. 2, 1795, Bezar Harvey (ib.).
- 9 Caleb.
- 10 Calvin.
- 11 Bethiah.
- 12 Joshua.
- 15. Nathaniel Carver (Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert) of Bridgewater and Taunton, born, probably at Taunton or Bridgewater, about 1698, died at Taunton Apr. 9, 1785, aged 87 years (Taunton Vital Records). He married first Mary Lazell, who died at Bridgewater Apr. 26, 1735, in her 42d year (Bridgewater Vital Records), probably the Mary Lazell who was born at Plymouth, Mar. 3, 1693, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lazell (Plymouth Vital Records); and secondly, at Bridgewater, July 28, 1736 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Abigail Allen, born at Bridgewater Mar. 13, 1711 (ib.), died at Taunton June 20, 1782 (Taunton Vital Records), daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Allen of Bridgewater.

He moved from Bridgewater to Taunton soon after his second marriage.

The following list of children (except Abigail) has been copied from a manuscript genealogy compiled by Rev. Robert Carver, 1810-1863, of Taunton, which is now in the possession of the Old Colony Historical Society at Taunton.

Children by first wife, born probably at Bridgewater:

i Jabez⁵, d. s. p.; m. at Bridgewater Sept. 29, 1743, Sarah Perkins (Cf. also Bridgewater Vital Records).

- 29 ii Jonathan, b. about 1723.
 - iii SARAH, m. at Bridgewater Dec. 1, 1746, John Hooper of Bridgewater (Cf. also Bridgewater Vital Records).
 - iv Waitsel, m. Ebenezer Dean of Raynham.
 - v Seth, who settled at Great Egg Harbor, N. C.
 - vi John, d. Sept. 8, 1732, age 4 years, 4 months (epitaph) (Сf. also Bridgewater Vital Records: "killed by a mill").
 - vii NATHANIEL, d. at the age of 16 years.

Children by second wife, born at Taunton:

- viii Molly, m. Samuel Danforth of Norton.
- iv Ruth, m. at Taunton Jan. 9, 1760, Thomas Cushman of Taunton (Taunton Vital Records).
- 30 x DAVID, b. in 1740.
 - xi Abigail (? daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail [Allen] Carver), m. at Norton Feb. 24, 1763, Nathaniel Wood (Norton Vital Records).
- 31 xii NATHAN, b., probably at Taunton, about 1745.
- 16. Joseph⁴ Carver (Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert¹) of Bridgewater, born, probably at Taunton or Bridgewater, about 1700, died at Bridgewater Sept. 24, 1778 (Bridgewater Vital Records). He married at Bridgewater May 4, 1725 (ib.), Elisabeth Snow, born there May 5, 1705 (ib.), died there July 6, 1755, in her 51st year (ib.), daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Alden) Snow of Bridgewater, the latter being a daughter of Joseph Alden and a granddaughter of John Alden of the Mayflower.

Children, born at Bridgewater (Bridgewater Vital Records):

- 32 i Joseph⁵, b. Mar. 23, 1727.
- 33 ii Benjamin, b. Feb. 28, 1728/9.
 - iii ELISABETH, b. Sept. 10, 1731; m. at Bridgewater Dec. 13, 1757, Samuel Packard, 4th (ib.).
 - iv ABIEZER, b. Sept. 14, 1734; d. Aug. 31, 1755, in his 21st year (ib.).
 - v Sarah, b. Feb. 14, 1736/7; m. at Bridgewater Sept. 25, 1757, Hezekiah Porter of Windsor [Conn.] (ib.).
 - vi Experience, b. May 2, 1739.
 - vii Robert, b. June 2, 1742; probably the Robert Carver, adjutant of the Army, who m. Nov. 15, 1778, Lydia Grafton, daughter of William Grafton, Jr., of Providence, R. I. (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, vol. 10, p. 202, and vol. 14, p. 574).
 - viii Rebekah, b. Sept. 28, 1744.
- 17. Samuel⁴ Carver (David,³ John,² Robert¹) of Canterbury and Bolton, Conn., born at Weymouth Nov. 4, 1704 (Weymouth Vital Records), died at Bolton May 17, 1780, aged 75 years

(Register, vol. 56, p. 165, Bolton Church Records). He married first Esther Church;* and secondly Rachel ———, who died at Bolton May 26, 1775. aged 64 years (ib., vol. 56, p. 163).

After living at Canterbury from 1718, when his parents moved thither from Weymouth, until about 1735, Samuel Carver moved to Bolton, his residence for the rest of his life.

He and his wife Esther owned the covenant at Canterbury Aug. 29, 1731, and Esther Carver, wife of Samuel, was admitted to the church there Mar. 19, 1733 (Congregational Church Records, pp. 44, 104). In 1736 "Esther Carver from Canterbury" was admitted to the church at Bolton (Register, vol. 52, p. 419, Bolton Church Records).

Children by first wife, the first three born at Canterbury and the others at Bolton (Canterbury and Bolton Vital Records):

- i DAVID5, bapt. Dec. 21, 1730 (Congregational Church Records).
- 34 ii SAMUEL, bapt. June 25, 1732 (ib.).
- 35 iii Јони, bapt. June 9, 1734 (ib.).
 - iv Sarah, b. July 17, 1736; bapt. July 18, 1736 (Register, vol. 52, p. 184, Bolton Church Records).
 - v Esther, b. Mar. 26, 1738; bapt. Mar. 26, 1738 (ib., vol. 52, p. 185); m. May 29, 1758, Nathaniel Boardman.
 - vi Ebenezer of Bolton, b. Apr. 3, 1740; bapt. Apr. 6, 1740 (ib., vol. 52, p. 309); m. at Bolton Apr. 5, 1770 (Bolton Church Records), Esther Trumbull, who was admitted to the Bolton church Mar. 28, 1779.

Children, b. at Bolton (Bolton Vital Records):

- 1 Clarissa⁶, b. Feb. 23, 1771; m. Apr. 24, 1794, Asa Johnson.
- 2 Justin, b. June 22, 1773.
- 3 Esther, d. Oct. 17, 1776, aged 1 year.
- 4 Daniel, b. Nov. 14, 1777.
- 5 Perry, b. Apr. 17, 1780.
- 6 Mille, b. Feb. 24, 1783.
- 7 Luis, b. Aug. 7, 1785.
- 8 Polly, b. Apr. 7, 1788.
- 9 Salmon, b. Oct. 24, 1790.
- vii Jonathan, bapt. June 12, 1743 (Register, vol. 52, p. 310).
- viii Submit, bapt. Mar. 31, 1745 (ib., vol. 52, p. 311); probably d. Feb. 24, 1761.
- ix Mary, bapt. Aug. 9, 1747 (ib., vol. 52, p. 409); m. at Bolton, Mar. 31, 1773, Jacob Williams (Bolton Church Records).

^{*}Widow Church, grandmother of Samuel Carver [Jr.] [i. e., mother of Esther (Church) Carver], died at Bolton Feb. 24, 1764, aged 88 years (Register, vol. 56, p. 162).

X Joseph of Bolton, bapt. Mar. 24, 1751 (Register, vol. 52, p. 411); d. Mar. 19, 1832, aged 81 years (Bolton gravestone inscriptions in Register, vol. 83, p. 158); m. (1) at Bolton Nov. 7, 1776 (Bolton Church Records), Martha Boardman, who d. Apr. 3, 1781, in her 27th year (Register, loc. cit.); m. (2) Aug. 8, 1783 (Bolton Vital Records), Talitha [Ann] Daggett, who d. Aug. 28, 1846, aged 89 years (Register, loc. cit.). She was bapt., as an adult, with her eldest daughter Talitha, Apr. 22, 1787.

Children by first wife, b. at Bolton (Bolton Vital Records):

- 1 Caroline⁶, b. May 16, 1777; m. Oct. 17, 1798, Erastus Dewey.
- 2 Martha, bapt. May 11, 1779; d. June 1, 1779. Children by second wife:
- 3 Talitha, m. Oct 25, 1802, Josiah Baker of Tolland, Conn.
- 4 Nancy, b. Mar. 21, 1786; d. unm. Jan. 30, 1877, aged 91 years.
- 5 Joseph, b. May 20, 1788; d. Mar. 18, 1857, aged 68 years.
- 6 Augustus B., b. May 11, 1790.
- 7 Cynthia, b. Mar. 5, 1792; m. Oct. 2, 1822, Chester Daggett of Coventry, Conn.
- 8 Prosper, b. Mar. 21, 1795; d. Apr. 9, 1836, aged 41 years.
- Galvin, b. July 23, 1797; d. May 26, 1885, aged 88 years;
 Mov. 30, 1826, Maria Skinner, who d. Mar. 12, 1885, aged 85 years.
- 10 Dr. Samuel Daggett, b. Jan. 1, 1801.

18. Capt. Jonathan⁴ Carver (David, John, Robert) of Canterbury, Conn., Montague, Northfield, and Deerfield, Mass., and London, England, born at Weymouth Apr. 13, 1710 (Weymouth Vital Records), died in London Jan. 31, 1780. He married first at Canterbury Oct. 20, 1746 (Congregational Church Records), Abigail Robbins, born at Canterbury and baptized there Apr. 17, 1726 (ib.), daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Robbins of Canterbury; and secondly, in London, Mary———, who survived him.

He moved from Canterbury to Montague, Mass., about 1749, was at Northfield in 1754, and lived later at Deerfield. He served in the Colonial Army throughout the French and Indian War (1755-1763), being on the muster roll of Capt. Elijah Williams in 1755, a captain at the fall of Fort William Henry in 1757, when he was wounded, a second lieutenant under Capt. John Hawkes in 1758, a lieutenant under Capt. Selah Barnard in 1759, and afterwards a captain under Col. John Whitcomb and Colonel Saltonstall.

After the conclusion of peace in 1763 he resolved to explore the territory east of the Mississippi acquired by Great Britain from France and started on his expedition from Boston in June, 1766. He travelled in all as much as 7000 miles, and explored much of the territory in the present State of Minnesota. He spent some time with the Indians, and received from two of their chiefs a deed to 12,000 acres of land on the Mississippi, east of Lake Pepin and the Falls of St. Anthony. He returned to Boston in October, 1768, and, having spent his entire fortune in carrying out his explorations, he sailed the next year for England, where he petitioned the Government for a reward for his services. He received nothing, except permission to publish his journal and charts. In 1778 the first edition of his book appeared in London, under the title, "Three Years' Travels Throughout the Interior Parts of North America." For this he received nothing except his expenses, and less than two years later he died in poverty. After his death the book had a large sale, and before the close of the century eight editions had been published. (See Sheldon's History of Deerfield, vol. 2, p. 102, and the Wisconsin Magazine of History for March, 1920.)

Children by first wife, the first two born in Canterbury and the others at Montague (Sheldon's $History^*$):

- i Mary⁵, b. Apr. 8, 1747; m. at Montague, July 18 [or 10], 1765, Simeon King of Montague.
- ii Abigail, b. May 29, 1748; m. (intention recorded at Montague, Sept. 10, 1774) Joshua Goss of Montague.

^{*}In 1754 part of the town of Sunderland (now in Franklin County, Mass.) was established as the district of Montague, and this district was made a town in 1775. It lies northeast of the town of Deerfield, on which it borders. The Vital Records of Montague, to the end of the year 1849, recently (1934) published by the Essex Institute in the form and with the arrangement approved by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gives the births of Sarah, Rufus, Olive, Jonathan, and Mindwell Carver, children of Jonathan (No. 18) and Abigail Carver, and the marriages of Mary, Abigail, Sarah, Rufus, and Olive Carver, children of the same parents. With the exception of three dates, which are enclosed in brackets in the list of children taken from Sheldon, the published Vital Records of Montague agrees with the list of children of Jonathan and Abigail Carver given by Sheldon. The Vital Records of Montague is bound in a volume containing the Vital Records of two other Massachusetts towns published by the Essex Institute, namely, Buckland and Colrain, Buckland coming first in the volume.

iii SARAH, b. June 8, 1750; m. at Montague, June 19, 1775, Samuel Church of Montague.

iv Rufus, b. Dec. 14, 1754; living at Sodus, N. Y., in 1837 (Sheldon's History); m. at Montague Nov. 16 [or 6], 1780, Priscilla Cummings of Hinsdale, N. H., who d. at Brandon, Vt., July 8, 1832, aged 73 years (Brandon Town Records).

In the Revolution he was a soldier from Northfield and Deerfield, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and in the campaign in which Burgoyne and his troops were taken prisoners. He moved from Deerfield to Brandon, and afterwards went to Sodus (Cf. Sheldon's History of Deerfield, vol. 2, p. 104).

Children (order of births uncertain):

- 1 Fanny⁶, b. Dec. 16, 1781; m. Aug. 22, 1795, Seth Keeler (Brandon Town Records).
- 2 Levens (?).
- 3 Jonathan.
- 4 Sally, b. in 1788; m. at Brandon July 19, 1815, Ebenezer Warner (ib.).
- 5 Abigail, m. at Brandon Sept. 8, 1811, David R. Beal (ib.).
- 6 Olive, m. at Brandon July 24, 1813, Walter Cooley (ib.).
- 7 Mindwell, m. at Brandon Nov. 23, 1826, Henry Ambler (ib.).
- 8 Polly, d. at Brandon May 7, 1827, in her 31st year (ib.).
- 9 Lucy, d. at Brandon Feb. 20, 1803, aged 14 months (ib.).
- v Olive, b. July 9, 1757 [or 1758]; m. at Montague July 19, 1781, Moses Gunn of Montague.

vi Jonathan, b. Jan. 3, 1759.

vii MINDWELL, b. May 1, 1762.

Children by second wife, born in London:

viii A CHILD, d. young, after 1780.

ix MARTHA.

He was five years old when his father moved with his family in 1718 from Weymouth to Canterbury, and he probably lived in Canterbury the rest of his life. The records of the Congregational Church show that he owned the covenant there on Nov. 11, 1739, and that his wife, Susannah Carver, was dismissed from that church to Rev. John Palmer's church in Scotland, Conn., on Dec. 6, 1792.

Children, baptized at Canterbury ($Congregational\ Church\ Records$):

- i Nathan⁵, bapt. May 19, 1743; probably m. at Norwich, Conn., Apr. 15, 1770, Martha Chapman (Bailey's Connecticut Marriages, vol. 6, p. 86).
- ii DAVID, iii GIDEON, bapt. Mar. 29, 1747.
- iv Lydia, bapt. Oct. 9, 1748; m. in Connecticut, about 1775, Andrew Winchester. They lived for a few years in Canterbury, and about 1780 moved to Pawlet, Vt. (Register, vol. 78, pp. 135-136, Winchester genealogy).
- 36 v NATHANIEL, bapt. Sept. 24, 1752.
 - vi ABIGAIL, bapt. June 30, 1754.
 - vii A DAUGHTER, bapt. May 14, 1758.
- 20. Benjamin⁴ Carver (David, John, Robert¹) of Westford, Mass., born at Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 10, 1722, and baptized there Dec. 16, 1722 (Congregational Church Records), died at Westford July 18, 1804 (Westford Vital Records). He married at Westford May 23, 1745 (ib), Ede Fletcher, born at Chelmsford April 8, 1725 (Chelmsford Vital Records), died at Westford Aug. 13, 1813, aged 38 [sic, 88] years (Westford Vital Records), daughter of Joseph and Sarah Fletcher of Chelmsford.

Children, born at Westford (Westford Vital Records):

- i SARAH5, b. Sept. 13, 1746; d. at Ashby in 1831.
- ii Benjamin, b. Jan. 31, 1748/9; d. in childhood.
- iii Jonathan, b. May 9, 1751; d. Oct. 16, 1805 (Westford Vital Records); m. at Westford Aug. 16, 1774 (ib.), Mary Procter, who m. (2) (intention recorded at Westford May 9, 1813, ib.) Capt. Nathan Davis of Boston, and d. May 3, 1841, aged 86 or 88 years (ib.).

Children, born at Westford (ib.):

- 1 Polly⁶, b. Feb. 13, 1779; d. Feb. 23, 1790 (ib.).
- 2 Sally, b. Oct 18, 1783; d. Sept 2, 1837 (ib.).
- 3 Polly, b. in 1792; d. in 1793 (ib.).
- iv Joseph, bapt. Dec. 24, 1752; d. young.
- v Joseph, bapt. July 21, 1754.
- vi Thomas of Ashby, physician, b. Sept. 4, 1755; d. s. p. in 1815; m. Esther Tarbell. (See Hodgman's History of Westford, p. 441). His widow m. at Ashby Mar. 6, 1823, aged 67, Dr. Hiram C. Haynes, aged 27 (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, vol. 14, p. 574).
- vii Ede, b. Oct. 30, 1757; d. s. p. in 1781; m. (intention recorded at Westford, Feb. 28, 1778) Charles Procter.

- viii Martha, b. Dec. 9, 1759; d. May 10, 1788, in her 29th year (Westford Vital Records); m. at Littleton June 18, 1782, David Parker (ib.).
 - ix Benjamin, b. Nov. 24, 1761.
 - x Mary, b. Dec. 28, 1765 [sic, ? 1764], and bapt. Jan. 6, 1765; d. Mar. 15, 1767 (ib.).
- xi Rebecca, b. Feb. 3, 1766; d. Nov. 17, 1836, aged 70 years (ib.); m. at Westford Aug. 2, 1789, Thomas Symmes (ib.).

FIFTH GENERATION

‡21. Caleb Carver (John, William, John, Robert) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield* Apr. 5, 1715 (Marshfield Vital Records), died there probably early in 1786, as letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Abigail Carver, Mar. 1, 1786. He married Abigail Sherman, born at Marshfield Dec. 26, 1710, died there Apr. 11, 1794, in the 84th year of her age (records of the Second Congregational Church at Marshfield), daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret (Decrow) Sherman. Ebenezer Sherman was a son of William Sherman and his wife, Desire Doty,† daughter of Edward Doty of the Mayflower; and in his will, dated Jan. 10 and proved Feb. 14, 1759, Ebenezer Sherman mentioned his daughter Abigail Carver.

Children, born at Marshfield (Marshfield Vital Records):

37 i CALEB⁶, b. Apr. 26, 1734.

ii Ruth, b. Oct. 11, 1736; d. Dec. 11, 1738.

38 iii John, b. Oct. 19, 1738.

39 iv ISRAEL, b. Nov. 2, 1740.

v Stephen of Marshfield and of Vinalhaven, Me., b. Apr. 2, 1743; d. probably s. p.; m. (1) Deborah Kent, b. Oct. 18, 1748, daughter of Ezekiel and Susanna (Winslow) Kent (Brigg's History of Shipbuilding in Plymouth County, p. 379); m. (2) (intention recorded at Vinalhaven, Mar. 7, 1801 [Vinalhaven Records]), Sarah Sampson of Marshfield.

He moved from Marshfield to Vinalhaven, where his cattle mark was entered Jan. 25, 1793, and he was elected a select-

man in 1798. No record of children.

vi Joseph, b. Apr. 28, 1745; lost at sea.

vii Charles, b. June 24, 1746; lost at sea.

viii Amos, b. Nov. 12, 1748. He settled in the South, where he m. and d. young.

ix Abigail, b. Dec. 26, 1751; m. Aug. 28, 1770, Amos Jones of Scituate.

†For Desire (Doty) Sherman and her subsequent marriages see the Register, vol. 87, pp. 153-154.

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

^{*}All places mentioned in this genealogy are situated within the present limits of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, unless another State or region is indicated in the text or may be easily inferred from the context. At the time of Robert Carver's death (1680) and for several years thereafter Marshfield was in the Plymouth Colony; but, as the Plymouth Colony was eventually annexed to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, Marshfield from the beginning of its settlement was within the present limits of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

22. Reuben⁵ Carver (William, William, John, Robert), of Marshfield and Pembroke, of the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay, Maine, and probably of Freeport, Maine, born at Marshfield December 6, 1718 (Marshfield Vital Records), died at Freeport August 19, 1800 (Town Records, copied by town clerk). He was probably the Reuben Carver of Marshfield whose intention of marriage to Phebe Holmes of Plymouth was recorded at Plymouth August 15, 1747 (The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 17, p. 9). There is, however, no record of their marriage, and according to Richards' History of Marshfield he afterwards married Mary Phillips of Pembroke, who was the mother of his children.

He seems to have lived at Marshfield until about 1753, when he moved to Pembroke, thence, about 1766, he moved to the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay and probably settled on South Fox Island, which in 1789 was incorporated as the town of Vinalhaven, and in his later years he probably lived at Freeport.

Children, the first three born at Marshfield and the others at Pembroke (Marshfield Vital Records; Pembroke Vital Records):

- 40 i Amos⁶, bapt. July 2, 1749.
- 41 ii Thaddeus, bapt. May 6, 1752.
 - iii Captain Reuben of the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay and of Boston, bapt. at Marshfield May 11, 1753; living in Boston Oct. 25, 1826, when he and his wife Sarah of Boston conveyed to George Randall of Freeport, Me., land in that town; m. (1)——, who probably d. soon after the birth of his son Reuben in 1798; m. (2) in Boston Apr. 20, 1800 (Record Commissioners' Reports, vol. 30, p. 191, Boston Marriages, 1752-1809), Sarah Kelsea.

His father moved with his family from Marshfield to Pembroke soon after his birth, and about 1766 moved again to the Fox Islands in Maine. The writer has found nothing to show when Capt. Reuben Carver settled in Boston, but his home there was on Ludlow Street.

Child by first wife:

1 Reuben⁷, b. in Boston June 8, 1798 (ib., vol. 24, p. 346, Boston Births, 1700-1800).

Children by second wife:

- 2 Thomas Perkins, b. in Boston Nov. 16, 1801 (ib., vol. 24, p. 349, Boston Births, 1700-1800).
- 3 Elizabeth.

4 Pamela, "youngest daughter of Capt. Reuben," d. in Boston in January, 1823, aged 16 years (The Providence Gazette of Jan. 4, 1823, in Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, vol. 13, p. 255).

Perhaps other children.

He served in the Revolution from North Yarmouth, and settled in that part of North Yarmouth which on Feb. 14,

1789, was incorporated as the town of Freeport.

Children, born at North Yarmouth (Freeport Town Records):

- 1 John⁷, b. June 16, 1785.
- 2 Joseph, b. Apr. 27, 1787.
- 3 Susannah, b. Apr. 9, 1789.
- 4 Betsey, b. Oct. 13, 1791; m. Nov. 29, 1810, Reuben Staples.
- 6 Isaac, b. Nov. 5, 1795.
- v Mary, b. Nov. 4, 1756 [sic, ? 1755], and bapt. Nov. 9, 1755. vi John Blaney, b. July 27, 1757.
- 42 vii SETH, bapt. at Pembroke Sept. 1, 1764.

Other descendants of Reuben Carver married and settled at Vinalhaven. John Vinal was a resident of Boston, Mass., and it is not known that he ever visited Vinalhaven, but we mention his name because of his relations with the early settlers there. Being a man of influence, he was employed by the inhabitants to obtain legislation for them from the General Court, and it was also in compliment to him that the town received the name by which it is known.

William Vinal, son of the above, was born in Boston, in 1762, and was among those who settled there previous to 1786. He owned a large tract of land which he purchased from a Mr. Philbrooks, and he also owned land on the North Island where he lived several years. He was a man of decided ability and was a justice of the peace as early as 1785. It was under his warrant that the first town meeting was held. He was also a member of the board of selectmen a number of years, and in 1801 was elected to the General Court, the first representative from this town. In later life he was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hancock County. He died at his father's house in

Boston, January 21, 1821. His real estate there was divided between his two sons, John, born 1788, and William, Jr., born 1789. John married Susanna Carver, and they had five children. He died January 25, 1838.

William Vinal, Jr., who for many years was known as "Squire Vinal," was a prominent figure in town affairs, having held several positions of trust. He was justice of the peace, and at the time of his death was town treasurer. His wife was Sally Carver, by whom he had nine children. His residence was on the north side of Vinal's Bridge, where he died January 23, 1859.

Caleb Carver was among the first to come to Vinalhaven and his property, containing about 200 acres, was located in the northeast part of town, where he occupied himself principally by farming.

Stephen Carver was born in Marshfield, Mass., in 1740, and was one of the early settlers at Vinalhaven where he died in 1823 and was noted for his piety.

Captain Reuben Carver in 1826 built the Schooner *Plymouth* Rock for account of Boston interest and in the ensuing years built twelve other vessels—the last being the Schooner *Island* Home.

When a history of the town of Vinalhaven was published in 1889, Reuben Carver, aged 92, and James Carver, aged 80, were residents of Vinalhaven, together with numerous members of younger generations of the family.

The Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, passed an Act on June 25, 1789, incorporating the islands in Penobscot Bay commonly called the North and South Fox Islands, in the County of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Vinalhaven, and William Vinal was authorized to issue his warrant notifying the inhabitants to meet and choose such officers as the towns were empowered to choose at their annual meetings.

At the first annual town meeting held March, 1789, Stephen Carver was chosen Assessor, and at a meeting held December 15 Stephen Carver with Israel Carver and two others were chosen to lay out roads on the North Island.

1792 — Stephen Carver was chosen Church Warden with Anthony Dyer, and seven pounds was voted for town charges. In May it was voted to hire a minister for four months and sixteen pounds was raised for that purpose. It was also voted to have the preaching at the house of James Calderwood, on the South Island and Eleazer Crabtree and Samuel Thomas on the North Island.

1795 — Stephen Carver was again chosen Church Warden. Fifteen pounds was raised for town charges. At a meeting held in October, it was voted to raise six pounds to pay for having a plan of the town transcribed from a plan originally made by Rufus Putnam, Esq.

1807 — This year on the question of separating Maine from Massachusetts, there were 84 votes against and none for. Voted not to have any schools on the North Island. The following sums were raised: Town Charges, \$250; roads, \$250; poor, \$20; collecting taxes, \$28; and \$260 for support of schools on the South Island. It was voted to pay one shilling per hour for labor on the highway, and the same for oxen.

1812 — This year the following sums were raised: For roads, \$500; schools, \$400; town charges, \$300; and for collecting taxes, \$40. It was voted not to raise any money for support of a minister. Cyril Brown was elected Representative. At a meeting held on the 17th of July \$100 was voted to purchase powder for the town. A committee, consisting of Cyril Brown and William Vinal was chosen to confer with the towns Thomaston, Camden, Islesboro and Lincolnville as to the expediency of petitioning the government to send an armed vessel to cruise in Penobscot Bay. A committee of safety was also chosen.

1828 — At the annual election John Carver was chosen Representative; being again chosen in 1831.

1830 — Elisha Carver was chosen Representative.

1864 — Reuben Carver was chosen Representative. It was voted to pay \$300 to each drafted man or substitute who shall be mustered into the service of the United States from this town. A town meeting was held January the second, 1865, to provide measures for filling town's quota, under the last call of the President for troops. The selectmen were authorized to hire a sum sufficient for filling such quota, and that notes for said sum, of the denomination of \$25 and upwards, be issued by the selectmen, payable in from three to five years, and said loans were to be exempt from taxation.

1869 — A committee of three was chosen to ascertain the probable cost of a soldiers' monument for this town. The committee were John Carver, F. A. Hunt, and S. G. Webster.

The following Carvers are included in the lists of selectmen during the period from 1791-1898 and at various times held other town offices, including the offices of appraisers of taxes, tythingmen, surveyors, members of the school committee, hoggreeves, etc.:

1791 — Stephen Carver	1850 — John Carver
1792 — Stephen Carver	1854 — Nathan H. Carver
1796 — Israel Carver	1859 — Reuben Carver
1796 — Israel Carver, Jr.	1860 — Elisha Carver
1798 — Stephen Carver	1862 — Reuben Carver
1798 — Israel Carver	1863 — Reuben Carver
1805 — Stephen Carver	1863 — John Carver
1806 — Stephen Carver	1870 — John B. Carver
1828 — John Carver	1870 — Freeman C. Carver
1830 — John Carver	1871 — Freeman C. Carver
1831 — John Carver	1872 — Freeman C. Carver
1836 — Reuben Carver	1879 — David L. Carver
1839 — John Carver	1880 — David L. Carver
1848 — Reuben Carver	1881 — David L. Carver
1849 — John Carver	1891 to 1898 — W. S. Carver

In 1789 Freeport was set off from North Yarmouth where Reuben and Amos Carver had moved, and records show that Amos Carver and his son resided there for a certain period. A copy of a deed dated May 22, 1784, is in the addenda, and shows the first record of land acquired by Amos Carver at North Yarmouth. A deed from Amos Carver, Sr., to Amos Carver, Jr., of land in Freeport and signed by Amos Carver and Anne, his wife, dated March 7, 1826, is recorded at Portland, Maine, and a copy is to be found in the appendix.

The copy of a particularly interesting deed is also to be found in the addenda being from Josiah Reed of Freeport to Amos Carver, yeoman, and Hannah Carver, Singlewoman, dated March 11, 1820.

There appeared to be no limit to the wanderings of these early settlers and often two and three moves were made before coming to a final halt.

From Freeport the Carvers migrated to Prospect, Maine, which in the course of time became Searsport. Since 1771 parts of Searsport have been under the names of Frankport, Prospect and Belfast. The shire town of Belfast was first settled in 1770 by persons from Londonderry, N.H., and was incorporated June 22, 1773. The settlement was broken up by the British in 1779 and was re-established in 1784. In 1845 a portion of the town with a part of Prospect, was incorporated as Searsport.

23. WILLIAM⁵ CARVER (William⁴, William³, John², Robert¹), of Marshfield and perhaps of other places, was born at Marshfield December 29, 1727 (Marshfield Vital Records). No record of his death has been found. He married at Marshfield or at Plymouth December 10, 1754 (intention recorded at Plymouth November 23, 1754), Margaret Kempton, born at Plymouth December 7, 1732 (Plymouth Vital Records), daughter of Thomas and Mary (Holmes) Kempton of Plymouth.

He was probably a seafaring man, and may have lived for part of his life at other places than Marshfield, as the births of the first three children only are recorded there.

Children, the first three born at Marshfield (Marshfield Vital Records):

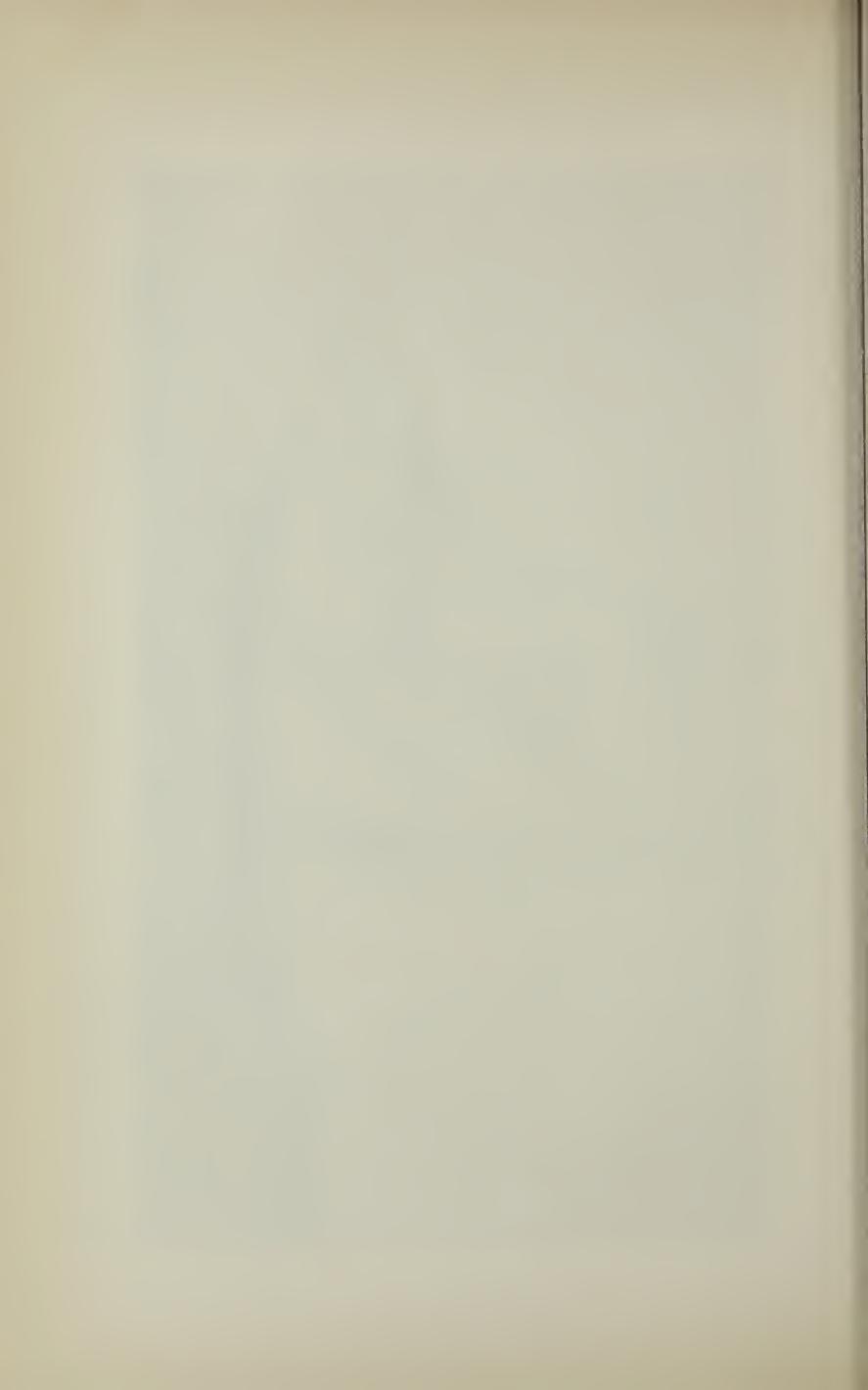
- i Thomas⁶, b. Oct. 4, 1755; d. Dec. 2, 1777. He enlisted from Pembroke as a private in Colonel Thomas's regiment, which marched in 1775 in response to the Lexington alarm.
- ii WILLIAM, b. Aug. 2, 1757.
- iii Branch, b. Oct. 17, 1759. In the Revolution he was a private in Col. Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and served on an expedition against Newport.
- 43 iv ZADOCK (probably son of No. 23), b. probably about 1762.
 - v Reverend Eleazer, b. in 1764. He became a Baptist minister, and was among the earliest settlers of Leeds, Me., formerly a part of Livermore, where his mother had settled.
 - vi Nathan, b. Aug. 4, 1775; m. Hannah Matthews of Warren, Me. Six children.
- **24**. David Carver (Joshua⁴, William³, John², Robert¹) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield March 19, 1737/8 (Marshfield Vital Records), died there March 18, 1794, aged 56 years. He married at Kingston November 23, 1775 (Kingston Vital Records), Sarah Holmes, born at Kingston March 23, 1740/1 (ib.),



BRIG "CELIA M. CARVER"

Built at Brewer, Maine by George Albert Carver

From original oil painting in the collection of Amos Dow Carver



died at Marshfield August 8, 1821, aged 80 years, 3 [sic] months, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Tilden) Holmes. In the burying ground of the First Congregational Church at Marshfield there is one stone (from which the dates given above have been taken) for David Carver and his wife, Sarah, Joshua Carver, brother of David, and David Carver, Jr., and his wife Sarah (The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 13, p. 242).

Children, born at Marshfield (Marshfield Vital Records):

44 i DAVID6, b. Aug. 23, 1776.

ii Rebecca, b. June 12, 1779; m. Jan. 5, 1806, Arnold Freeman of Duxbury.

James Carver (Captain Josiah⁴, ? John³, John², Robert¹) **25**. of Plymouth, born, probably at Plymouth, about 1733, died between 1757 and 1764. In Ethan Allen Doty's Doty-Doten Family (page 165) and in Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth the date of his birth is given as May 5, 1729; but the James Carver who was born on that date died January 15, 1731 (Epitaphs from Burial Hill, page 12, and Plymouth Vital Records, in The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 13, page 173). Capt. Josiah Carver must, therefore, have had a second son James, probably by his second wife. James 5 Carver married (intention recorded at Plymouth February 28, 1756 [Plymouth Vital Records]), Hope Doten, born at Plymouth February 19, 1739, died before July 21, 1765 (see below), daughter of Isaac and Mary (Lanman) Doten of Plymouth. She married secondly, at Plymouth December 6, 1764 (Church Records), Capt. Ebenezer Gorham of Barnstable.

James Carver was chosen a petit juror at a town meeting on February 23, 1757 (*Plymouth Town Records*, vol. 3, page 89).

Child:

i James of Plymouth, b. at Plymouth Sept. 28, 1757 (Plymouth Vital Records), and bapt. July 21, 1765, the church record reading: "James Carver, son to Hope Gorham, dec'd., baptized on ye Right of its Grandmother Mary Doten"; d. before 1790, when the administrator of his estate, Andrew Croswell, and his widow, Mary Carver, sold his house and lot in Plymouth; m. (intention recorded at Plymouth Oct. 16, 1779 [Plymouth Vital Records]), Mary Harlow, b. in 1761, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Holmes) Harlow of Plymouth.

His name appears on lists of citizens of Plymouth, dated Jan. 1 and Nov. 26, 1781, who were assessed for the purpose of procuring able-bodied soldiers for the Continental Army (Plymouth Town Records, vol. 3, pp. 406, 433).

Children, b. at Plymouth:

- 1 A child7, d. Aug. 31, 1781 (Church Records).
- 2 James, b. in 1782.
- 3 A child, d. May 23, 1784 (ib.), perhaps identical with the James who was b. in 1782.

26. Capt. Nathaniel⁵ Carver (Capt. Josiah⁴, ? John³, John², Robert¹) of Plymouth, born at Plymouth September 24, 1740 (Plymouth Vital Records), died there April 30, 1815, aged 74 years (gravestone). He married there Dec. 6, 1764 (Church Records), Sarah Churchill, born there July 18, 1739 (Churchill Family, page 26), died there August 12, 1808, aged 64 [sic] years (gravestone), daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Barnes) Churchill.

On November 24, 1773, he was one of a hundred signers of a petition addressed to the selectmen of Plymouth, requesting them to call a special town meeting to consider necessary measures to be taken to protect their rights against the tyranny of the British Government (Plymouth Town Records, vol. 3, p. 263). He served as second lieutenant in a Plymouth County regiment of Massachusetts Militia which was stationed at the Gurnet for the defense of Plymouth Harbor. He was commissioned March 26, 1777, commander of the sloop Reprisal, a privateer bound from Plymouth to France, and in a letter dated at Plymouth May 14, 1777, he is mentioned as formerly second lieutenant of the company at the Gurnet, but "has left that company and gone to sea." In 1779 he was master of the sloop Sally, engaged in transport service on the Penobscot expedition (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War). Later in the war, in 1782, when in command of the schooner Harmony, owned by Thomas Davis of Plymouth, he was captured by Lieutenant (afterwards Admiral) Nelson, who, when pursued by the French fleet, made use of Nathaniel Carver's services as pilot and escaped safely from the French. Nelson afterwards returned into the Bay, sent Captain Carver ashore, and gave the schooner back to its owner, with the following certificate:

These are to certify that I took the schooner *Harmony*, Nathaniel Carver, master, belonging to Plymouth, but on account of his good services have given him up his vessel again.

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship Albemarle, August 17,

1782 in Boston Bay.

Horatio Nelson.*

In addition to his services in the war, Captain Carver took an active part in the affairs of the town and often served on juries and on committees of various kinds. (Cf. Plymouth Town Records).

Children, born at Plymouth (Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, and the Churchill Family):

- i Nathaniel⁶, b. Jan. 18, 1766 (Plymouth Vital Records).
- 46 ii John, b. probably about 1767.
 - iii Captain Josiah of Plymouth, probably a master mariner, b. probably about 1769; m. (1) at Plymouth Apr. 6, 1797 (Church Records), Elizabeth Davie, who d. there Nov. 22, 1815, in her 43d year (gravestone), daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Churchill) Davie; m. (2) Apr. 28, 1816 (Church Records) Abigail (Barnes) Keen, born in 1789, daughter of Corban and Mary (Finney) Barnes of Bristol, R.I., and widow of William Keen.

Children by first wife, b. at Plymouth:

- 1 Eliza⁷, b. in 1805; m. Calvin Fuller.
- 2 Sarah, m. William Nelson.
- 3 Josiah.
- 4 Ichabod.

Children by second wife:

- 5 William b. in 1817.
- 6 Abigail, b. in 1818; m. (1) Obed Kempton; m. (2) Nahum Thomas.
- 7 Theodore S., b. in 1820; d. Sept. 5, 1823, aged 3 years, 1 month, 27 days.
- 8 Emeline, b. in 1822; m. Kenny H. Barnes.
- 9 Theodore, b. in 1824.
- 10 Nathaniel, b. in 1825.
- iv Mercy, b. in 1770; m. (intention recorded at Plymouth, Sept. 19, 1789 [Plymouth Vital Records]), William Barnes, Jr., of Plymouth.
- v Lucy, m. at Plympton, Nov. 25, 1802 (Plympton Vital Records), Rufus Sherman of Carver.
- vi SARAH, m. June 2, 1793 (Church Records), Barnabas Faunce.

^{*}Cf. Thacher's History of Plymouth (Boston, 1832), p. 220, and Southey's Life of Nelson.

vii Betsey, b. in 1774; m. Apr. 22, 1838 (ib.), Barnabas Faunce. viii Polly, m. Mar. 15, 1796 (ib.), David Bartlett. ix A CHILD, d. May 11, 1781 (ib.):

27. Lieut. Eleazer⁵ Carver (Eleazer⁴, Dea. Eleazer³, John², Robert¹) of Bridgewater, born at Bridgewater December 6, 1724 (Bridgewater Vital Records), died there May 15, 1755, in his 31st year (ib.). He married at Bridgewater April 3, 1746 (ib.), Hepzibah Perkins, born February 15, 1720, died at Bridgewater April 12, 1800, in her 81st year (ib.), daughter of Thomas and Mary (Washburn) Perkins (Cf. the Register, vol. 50, page 37, Perkins genealogy). She married secondly November 6, 1759 (Bridgewater Vital Records), as his second wife, Ebenezer Keith.

In the record of his death Eleazer⁵ Carver is called Lieutenant.

Children, born at Bridgewater (Bridgewater Vital Records):

i Mary⁶, b. Aug. 28, 1748; m. Dec. 3, 1767, Seth Alden.

47 ii Eleazer, b. Nov. 7, 1749.

iii NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 7, 1752; learned a trade and moved away (Mitchell's History of Bridgewater).

iv Bethiah, b. July 6, 1754; m. Aug. 13, 1773, Joseph Alden.

28. Rodolphus⁵ Carver (Eleazer⁴, Dea. Eleazer³, John², Robert¹) of Bridgewater and of Barnard, Vt., born at Bridgewater June 20, 1735 (Bridgewater Vital Records), died at Barnard October 22, 1801, in his 67th year (Town Records). He married at Lexington, Mass., May 18, 1763, being then of Bridgewater (Lexington Vital Records), Abigail Bowman of Bedford.

Mitchell, in his *History of Bridgewater*, states that he went from Bridgewater to Oakham; and there is a tradition that he served in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. It is not known when he settled in Barnard. (*Cf.* W. M. Newton's *History of Barnard*, Vt., vol. 2, page 103.)

Children (places and dates of births uncertain):

i Thomas⁶ of Barnard in 1824 when he paid taxes there, m. (1) ———; m. (2) Sarah Benjamin.

Children by first wife:

Alice⁷, b. June 9, 1794; d. June 14, 1876; m. at Barnard,
 Nov. 28, 1816, George Townsend, Jr.

- Mary, b. about 1796; d. Mar. 4, 1850; m. Feb. 22, 1821,
 E. Dana Bigelow.
- 3 Abigail, m. Jan. 15, 1817, Nathaniel Clark. They moved to Ware, Mass.
- 4 Rebecca, b. about 1802; d. Nov. 14, 1877; m. ——— Peck. They may have lived for a time in Michigan.
- 5 Philena, d. unm.
- 6 A daughter, killed by an oxcart at the age of 2 years. Children by second wife:
- 7 Mary Ann, b. in July, 1811; d. Jan. 12, 1893; m., as his second wife, B. Heath. They lived in Ware, Mass., and Bethel, Vt.
- 8 Susan, b. July 10, 1815; d. Apr. 1, 1884; m. May 21, 1834, Alfred Richmond Townsend.
- 9 Elizabeth, m. Nelson Gerry. They lived in Ware, Mass. 10 A son.
- ii Lucy, d. unm. at Barnard Nov. 22, 1857, aged 77 years (Town Records).
- iii SETH, d. Sept. 2, 1846, aged 63 years (ib.).
- iv Ruth (perhaps daughter of No. 28), m. at Barnard Dec. 16, 1813, Moses Lurney (ib.).
- 29. Major Jonathan⁵ Carver (Nathaniel⁴, Deacon Eleazer³, John², Robert¹) of Bridgewater and Taunton, born, probably at Bridgewater, about 1723, was buried at Taunton January 13, 1797 (Taunton Vital Records). He married at Bridgewater October 13, 1746 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Sarah Holmes.

On November 28, 1745, he was an ensign in the Ninth Company of Shubael Graham's Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, for the Louisburg expedition, and in 1755 a lieutenant under Gen. John Winslow at Annapolis, N. S. (Mitchell's History of Bridgewater). In the Revolution he was a major in the army defending Boston (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War). In the record of his burial at Taunton he is called Major.

Children (from Carver manuscript genealogy at Taunton, described under No. 15):

- i Jabez⁶, b., probably at Bridgewater, June 6, 1747.
- 49 ii John, b. at Middleborough May 17, 1749 (Middleborough Vital Records).
 - iii Betsey, m. —— Richmond. They lived at Norton.
 - iv Abigail, m. Jabez Sumner of Taunton.
 - v Sarah, m. Hezekiah Hall of Taunton.
 - vi CELIA.
 - vii NATHANIEL, d. unm.
 - viii ALLEN.

30. LIEUT. DAVID⁵ CARVER (Nathaniel⁴, Deacon Eleazer³, John², Robert¹) of Taunton, born at Taunton in 1740; died there October 17, 1810, aged 70 years (Taunton Vital Records). He married Hannah ————, who died at Taunton Feb. 7, 1810, aged 60 years (ib.).

In the Revolution he served as a private in 1775 and as a lieutenant from 1776 to 1780 (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of

the Revolutionary War).

Children, born at Taunton (from Carver manuscript genealogy at Taunton, described under No. 15):

i William⁶, m. Sept. 7, 1768; d. Apr. 17, 1807 (Taunton Vital Records); m. Feb. 5, 1795 (ib.), Sally Barstow, who d. Feb. 9, 1824, aged 56 years (ib.). No record of children.

ii Polly, b. Aug. 11, 1770; m. Nov. 15, 1792, Dr. Samuel Angier (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, vol. 16, p. 42).

iii Lucy, b. Apr. 25, 1773; d. July 12, 1776.

iv SIMEON T., b. May 2, 1775; d. Feb. 19, 1815.

v David of Taunton, b. May 30, 1777 (Taunton Vital Records); d. at Taunton Apr. 25, 1842, aged 65 years (ib.); m. there Feb. 1, 1801 (ib.), Lydia Dean, b. there Mar. 30, 1776 (ib.), daughter of Rufus and Lydia (Hodges) Dean of Taunton.

Children, b. at Taunton (ib.):

- 1 Rufus Dean⁷, b. Nov. 9, 1801; m. Apr. 7, 1837, Sarah M. Spooner of Dighton.
- 2 Simeon T., b. Sept. 20, 1803; d. July 18, 1804.
- 3 Sally D., b. Aug. 21, 1805; d. Sept. 11, 1806.
- 4 Sally, b. July 24, 1807; d. in March, 1874; m. Sept. 21, 1828, Philip K. Porter.
- 5 Rev. Robert, b. Apr. 22, 1810; d. Feb. 28, 1863. He was chaplain of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War, and compiled the manuscript genealogy of the Carver family described under No. 15.
- 6 David, b. June 11, 1811.
- 7 Lydia Ann, b. Sept. 30, 1815.
- vi Hannah, b. Apr. 17, 1779; m. Mar. 1, 1801 (ib.), Elias Fisher. vii Lucy, b. Feb. 4, 1781.
- viii HENRY of Taunton, b. Feb. 22, 1783 (ib.); d. at Taunton Aug. 28, 1820, in his 38th year (ib.); m. there July 3, 1803 (ib.), Olive Stephens of Taunton, b. there Apr. 27, 1783 (ib.).

Children, b. at Taunton (ib.):

- 1 Mary Ann Angier, b. Dec. 30, 1803; m. Apr. 16, 1823, Philander Williams Dean.
- 2 Lydia, b. Mar. 18, 1806.
- 3 Harriet Harlow, bapt. Aug. 1, 1820. Perhaps others.
- ix Sally, b. Dec. 9, 1785; m. May 8, 1806, Thomas G. Brown (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, vol. 17, p. 171).

- x ROBERT, b. Sept. 23, 1788; d. June 19, 1807.
- xi Frederick A. M., b. Apr. 6, 1790; d. Aug. 16, 1822; m. Oct. 29, 1816 (Taunton Vital Records), Mary Atwood.

Child:

- 1 Caroline Baylies, d. Sept. 29, 1819, aged 9 months, 7 days (ib.).
- xii Ruth, b. Sept. 6, 1793; m. Jan. 10, 1814, William B. Leonard of Plymouth (ib.). On Apr. 20, 1818, they moved to Fishkill, N.Y.
- 31. Nathan⁵ Carver (Nathaniel, Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert¹) of Taunton, born, probably at Taunton, about 1745, died before his wife. He married at Taunton Apr. 8, 1773 (Taunton Vital Records), Joanna Godfrey, born at Taunton Nov. 5, 1747, died there Feb. 21, 1827, aged 80 years (ib.), daughter of George and Bethiah (Hodges) Godfrey. In the record she is called widow of Nathan.*

In the Revolution Nathan⁵ Carver served as a private.

Children, born at Taunton:

i Nathan⁶ of Taunton, b. Mar. 9, 1776 (Taunton Vital Records); m. at Taunton Oct. 17, 1802 (ib.), Sarah Dean, b. at Taunton in 1777 (ib.), d. there in 1805 (ib.), daughter of Rufus and Lydia (Hodges) Dean of Taunton.

Children, b. at Taunton (ib.):

- 1 George C.7, b. July 24, 1803; d. unm.
- 2 A daughter, b. Dec. 28, 1804; d. Jan. 7, 1805.
- ii Abigail, probably b. July 16, 1778.
- iii Rufus of Taunton, b. June 1, 1783; d. at Taunton May 18, 1855; m. there Dec. 6, 1820 (ib.), Nancy Dean, b. at Taunton in 1787, daughter of Rufus and Lydia (Hodges) Dean of Taunton.

Child:

- 1 Charles Henry, b. at Taunton in 1823 (ib.); m. at Taunton, Mar. 8, 1847 (ib.), Sarah Deborah Bliss, b. in 1829, daughter of George and Lois M. Bliss. They had a son, Rufus Hobarts Carver, b. at Taunton Jan. 22, 1849 (ib.), and probably other children.
- iv James A. of Taunton, b. in 1784; d. at Taunton Apr. 12, 1839, aged 55 years (ib.); m. Mary ———.

Children, b. probably at Taunton (ib.):

1 Charlotte⁷, d. June 24, 1833, aged 23 years.

^{*}In the Carver manuscript genealogy at Taunton this youngest son of Nathaniel⁴ Carver is called Nathaniel; but this must be an error, for Nathaniel's seventh child, Nathaniel, who died at the age of 16 years, could hardly have been of that age when this child was born. Moreover, Nathan⁶, in the record of his marriage, is called Nathan, Jr.

- 2 Abraham, bapt. Mar. 19, 1832 (Church Records). Perhaps other children.
- v Joanna, m. Aug. 20, 1812 (Taunton Vital Records), John Paul Dennis.

32. Joseph⁵ Carver (Joseph⁴, Dea. Eleazer³, John², Robert¹) of Bridgewater and of Rhode Island, born at Bridgewater March 23, 1727 (Bridgewater Vital Records), died at Foster, R. I., Dec. 23, 1786 (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, vol. 15, page 486). He married at Bridgewater, Sept. 25, 1746 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Sarah Hartwell, probably daughter of Samuel Hartwell of Bridgewater; and perhaps he married secondly (intention recorded at Walpole, May 9, 1756, Walpole Vital Records) Sarah Lyon, although the Joseph Carver who married Sarah Lyon may have been his father, whose wife had died about a year before. Mrs. Sarah Carver, widow of Joseph, died at Scituate, R. I., in June 1817, in her 93d year (The Providence Gazette of June 27, 1817, in Arnold, op. cit., vol. 13, page 255).

Joseph⁵ Carver left Bridgewater at some time after the birth of his fourth child and settled near Providence, R. I., where the last child given below may have been born, although no record of his birth or parentage has been found.

In the record of Joseph⁵ Carver's death it is stated that he was a soldier in the Revolution.

Children, probably all by his first and perhaps only wife (Sarah Hartwell), the first four born at Bridgewater (*Bridgewater Vital Records*):

- i Hannah⁶, b. May 19, 1747; m. at Providence Dec. 11, 1768 (Vital Records), John Carder.
- ii Rhoda, b. Oct. 9, 1749; m. at Providence Apr. 26, 1771 (ib.), William Barton.
- iii OLIVER of Bridgewater and of Foster, R. I., b. May 12, 1751; living in 1790; d. probably at Foster; m. at Bridgewater Jan. 9, 1774 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Mary Perkins, b. there Mar. 7, 1750, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pratt) Perkins.

The United States Census of 1790 shows that he was then living at Foster, the head of a family of one male over 16 years of age (himself), one male under 16, and four females.

Children (no records of births found):

- 1 Elizabeth, m. at Foster, Aug. 7, 1794, Stephen Westcott (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island).
- 2 Rhoda, m. at Foster, Nov. 30, 1795, Pardon Potter of Windsor, Conn.

- 3 John G. (perhaps son of Oliver6) of Providence, b. about 1785; d. at Providence in December, 1828, aged 43 years (Arnold, op. cit., vol. 12, p. 451); m. (1) at Providence, Nov. 16, 1806 (ib., vol. 17, p. 171), Amey Clarke, b. about 1785, d. at Providence Mar. 8, 1813, in her 29th year (ib., vol. 18, p. 328), daughter of David Clarke of Hopkinton, R. I.; m. (2) Jan. 10, 1826 (ib., vol. 17, p. 171), Susan Brown of Providence. No record of children.
- iv Bernice, b. Dec. 8, 1753.
- v SARAH, m. at Scituate, R. I., Mar. 7, 1781 (Vital Records), Timothy Hopkins.
- vi Joseph (perhaps son of No. 32), living at Scituate, R. I., in 1790, with a wife and with one son under 16 (*United States Census*); d. at Richfield, N. Y., June 8, 1815 (*Arnold*, op. cit., vol. 21, p. 35).
- 33. Benjamin⁵ Carver (Joseph⁴, Dea. Eleazer,³ John,² Robert¹) of Bridgewater and of Castleton, Vt., born at Bridgewater Feb. 28, 1728/9 (Bridgewater Vital Records), died at Castleton Mar. 1, 1804, aged 75 years (Town Records), and is buried in the cemetery of the Congregational Church there. He married Elizabeth ———, who died Dec. 31, 1822, aged 84 years (ib.), and is buried in the same cemetery.

He settled at Castleton in 1776 and kept a tavern there for many years. (Cf. Vermont Historical Gazetteer, vol. 3, page 508.) In his will, proved at Fair Haven, Vt., Mar. 29, 1804, and recorded there, he mentioned the children named below, in the order given below.

Children (places and dates of birth uncertain):

- i RALPH⁶, living at Castleton in 1790, the head of a family consisting of one male over 16 (himself), one male under 16, and two females (*United States Census*).
- ii MARTIN.
- iii Benjamin of Castleton, b. about 1774; d. at Castleton July 26, 1849, aged 75 years (Castleton Town Records); m. Clarinda ———.

Children (ib.):

- 1 Leander, d. May 3, 1822, aged 17 years, 3 months.
- 2 George C., d. Nov. 16, 1812, aged 1 year, 6 months, 4 days.

 Perhaps others.
- iv Elison.
- v Elizabeth, m. Rice.
- vi Olive, m. Triphon [?].
- vii Theodotia, m. Nov. 14, 1813, Oliver Green (Castleton Town Records).

34. Lieut. Samuel⁵ Carver (Samuel,⁴ David,³ John,² Robert¹) of Bolton, Conn., born at Canterbury, Conn., and baptized there June 25, 1732 (Congregational Church Records), died at Bolton Sept. 8, 1817, in his 86th year (epitaph). He married at Bolton, May 15, 1755 (Bolton Vital Records), Rachel Loomis, born there Dec. 17, 1731 (ib.), died there Dec. 16, 1791, in her 60th year (epitaph), daughter of Matthew and Rachel (Wryte) Loomis of Bolton.

In the Revolution he was a second lieutenant in Colonel Ward's regiment, which served with Washington for one year from May 14, 1776, at Fort Lee and White Plains, N. Y., and was in the Battles of Princeton and Trenton (Connecticut Men in the Revolution, page 109).

Children born at Bolton (Bolton Vital Records):

i Samuel⁶ of Bolton, b. Mar. 3, 1756; bapt. at Bolton July 3, 1757 (Church Records); m. (1) at Bolton Aug. 14, 1777 (ib.), Barsheba Griswold; m. (2) at Norwich, Conn., June 7, 1797 (Bailey's Early Connecticut Marriages, vol. 4, p. 85), Lucy Tracy.

Samuel Carver and his wife Barsheba were admitted to the Bolton church May 5, 1783, and his second wife, Lucy,

was admitted to the church there Aug. 6, 1797.

Children by first wife, b. at Bolton (Church Records):

- 1 Gardner, b. May 30, 1778; bapt. Sept. 20, 1778.
- 2 Elizabeth, bapt. June 18, 1780.
- 3 Wealthy, bapt. Sept. 22, 1782.
- 4 Anna, bapt. July 3, 1785.
- 5 Orinda, bapt. Feb. 3, 1788.
- 6 Samuel, bapt. July 4, 1790.
- 7 Harriet, bapt. Aug. 11, 1793.
- ii RACHEL, b. Jan. 22, 1758.
- iii Submit, b. Dec. 17, 1759; bapt. and d. Dec. 29, 1759.
- iv Submit, b. Jan. 21, 1761.
- v Jerusha, b. Mar. 23, 1762.
- vi Olive, b. June 13, 1764; m. Capt. Gurdon Munsil, a Revolutionary soldier, b. at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 28, 1760. They settled at Bristol, Vt., in 1789. Eight children. (Cf. Vermont Historical Gazetteer, vol. 1, p. 21).
- vii Lucina, bapt. May 15, 1768; m. in February, 1803, as his second wife, Appleton Hollister, whose first wife was her first cousin, Sarah Carver (No. 35, ii), daughter of John and Sarah (Talcott) Carver of Bolton.
- viii Anna, bapt. June 10, 1770; d. July 13, 1770.
- ix Sylvester, bapt. Apr. 12, 1772; m. May 30, 1797, Lovisa Porter of Lebanon, Conn.

35. John⁵ Carver (Samuel, David, John, Robert) of Bolton, Conn., born at Canterbury, Conn., and baptized there June 9, 1734 (Congregational Church Records), died at Bolton Oct. 30, 1821, aged 88 years (Bolton Vital Records). He married at Bolton, Aug. 25, 1763 (ib.), Sarah Talcott, born there Mar. 11, 1740 (ib.), daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Gillet) Talcott of Bolton.

Children, born at Bolton (ib.):

i John⁶ of Bolton, b. Sept. 13, 1764; m. Feb. 19, 1789 (ib.), Eunice Cadwell of East Hartford, Conn., who was admitted to the Bolton church Apr. 19, 1795 (Church Records).

Children, b. at Bolton (Bolton Vital Records):

- 1 John⁷, b. Sept. 7, 1789.
- 2 Chancey, b. Aug. 17, 1791.
- 3 Austin, b. Aug. 19, 1793.
- 4 Chester, b. May 29, 1795.
- 5 Harvey, b. May 24, 1797; m. Mar. 9, 1826, Chloe Bissell.
- 6 Eunice, b. May 24, 1799.
- 7 Stephen, b. Sept. 22, 1801.
- 8 Sophia, b. Nov. 11, 1803.
- ii Sarah, b. May 3, 1767; d. Sept. 8, 1802; m. Oct. 4, 1787, Appleton Hollister, who m. (2) in February, 1803, Lucina Carver (No. 34, vii), daughter of Lieut. Samuel and Rachel (Loomis) Carver of Bolton and first cousin of his first wife.
- iii Phinehas of Bolton, b. June 22, 1775; bapt. at Bolton Aug. 20, 1775; m. June 14, 1812 (Bolton Vital Records), Phebe Weeks of Harwich, Mass.

Children, b. at Bolton (ib.):

- 1 Alfred Godfrey, b. May 5, 1813.
- 2 Sidney Weeks, b. Jan. 20, 1815.
- 3 Sally Ann, b. Apr. 7, 1817.
- 4 Cyrus W., of Harwich, Mass., b. Aug. 7, 1819; d. at Harwich Mar. 26, 1848 (The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 13, p. 238); m. probably the Charlotte S., who, as Charlotte S. Carver, d. at Harwich Apr. 28, 1853, aged 31 years (ib., vol. 12, p. 256). Their child, Charlotte S.8 Carver, d. at Harwich Mar. 16, 1848, aged 1 year, 3 months.
- iv Church, b. Dec. 10, 1776.
- v William of Bolton, b. Apr. 28, 1781; d. at Bolton Oct. 28, 1838, aged 57 years (gravestone inscription in the Register, vol. 83, p. 158); m. at Bolton Mar. 21, 1816 (Bolton Vital Records), Milla Wells, b. at Bolton July 28, 1794, daughter of Eleazer and Esther (Baker) Wells of Bolton.

Children, b. at Bolton (ib.):

1 William Wells⁷, b. Mar. 17, 1817; d. Aug. 15, 1854 (grave-stone).

2 Henry Talcott, b. Aug. 5, 1819.

3 Eli Baker, b. May 12, 1823; m. Josephine ———. Their daughter, Josephine C.8 Carver, d. Sept. 20, 1858, aged 8 months, 14 days (gravestone).

4 Elithia Cornelia, b. May 26, 1827; m. June 4, 1851, Nathan S. Maine (Bolton Vital Records).

vi Anna, b. Mar. 26, 1783.

36. Nathaniel⁵ Carver (David,⁴ David,³ John,² Robert¹) of Canterbury, Conn., and Pawlet, Vt., baptized at Canterbury Sept. 24, 1752 (Church Records), died at Pawlet Apr. 14, 1805, aged 52 years (Town Records). He married at Pawlet, Jan. 2. 1785 (ib.), Lydia Edgerton, born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 26, 1762 (Norwich Vital Records), died at Pawlet Apr. 30, 1842, aged 80 years (Town Records), daughter of Captain Simeon and Abiah (Hough) Edgerton of Norwich.

He is said to have served in the Revolution and to have settled in Pawlet in 1780. (Cf. Pawlet for One Hundred Years, by Hiel Hollister, page 173.)

Children, born at Pawlet (Town Records):

i John⁶ of Pawlet, b. Jan. 15, 1786; d. at Pawlet in 1864, aged 78 years (Hollister's *History of Pawlet*); m. (1) Anna Beebe, who d. at Pawlet in April, 1823, aged 34 years; m. (2) Sept. 14, 1823 (*Town Records*), Martha Gifford, who d. in 1861, aged 76 years.

Children by first wife, b. at Pawlet (ib.):

- 1 Mary⁷, b. Nov. 3, 1814; m. John Scott.
- 2 Lydia, d. in 1865.
- 3 Nathaniel, d. in December, 1820, aged 8 months.
- ii Betsey, b. May 18, 1788; m. Feb. 16, 1809, Safford Haskell.
- iii CHESTER, b. Sept. 12, 1790; d. Mar. 26, 1791.
- iv Lucy, b. Mar. 15, 1792; m. Sept. 27, 1812, Silas Gregory.
- v David of Pawlet, b. Jan. 5, 1796; living in 1867; m. Nov. 10, 1822 (ib.), Betsey Tobey, who d. in 1866, aged 69 years, daughter of Josiah Tobey.

He was selectman of Pawlet in 1844 (Cf. Hollister's His-

tory of Pawlet).

Children, b. at Pawlet (Town Records).

- 1 Charles Nathaniel, b. Oct. 28, 1823; m. Feb. 16, 1847, Catherine A. Wilcox, daughter of Artemas Wilcox.
- 2 James Ahira, b. Nov. 6, 1825; d. in 1860; m. Aug. 6, 1848, Jane Clark.
- 3 Helen Augusta, b. Mar. 17, 1828; m. Jan. 18, 1849, James M. Shaw.
- 4 Maria Theresa, b. Dec. 1, 1839.

vi CHESTER L. of Pawlet, b. May 24, 1798; d. in the asylum for the insane at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 20, 1863; m. (1) Lucy M. Harlow, b. Jan. 9, 1808 (Pawlet Town Records), d. Oct. 10, 1847 (ib.), daughter of Ransom Harlow; m. (2) in 1849, Emeline George (Hollister's History of Pawlet).

Children by first wife, b. at Pawlet (ib.):

- 1 Joseph H.7, d. in 1859, aged 26 years.
- 2 Ransom H., d. in 1861, aged 27 years.
- 3 Nancy M., a teacher, living in 1867.

Leach, Jr.

- 4 Egbert H., living at Otsego, N. Y., in 1867.
- vii Lydia, b. in 1800; d. in 1857; m. Nov. 30, 1825, Silas Gregory. viii Olive (perhaps daughter of No. 36), m. Sept. 10, 1820, James

THE EXODUS TO MAINE

Long before Plymouth became commercially as well as politically independent, other colonies had settled on the shores of New England. The Plymouth Virginia Company applied in 1620 for a new charter which re-established the company as the "Council for the affairs of New England" and gave to forty patentees not only an enormous tract of land but powers of legislation. As a result of grants made, a plantation was started in 1623 at Piscataqua under David Thomson and another at Monhegan—which had hitherto been only a fishing station. Round Monhegan grew up the state of Maine but grants of land there were made so rapidly and their boundaries were so ill-defined that small settlements were scattered all along the coast and organized colonization was delayed.

Captain John Smith said of New England: "Of all the parts of the world I have yet seen not inhabited, I would rather live here than anywhere."

Abundance of cheap timber and skilled shipbuilders made New England a big factor in shipbuilding and commerce early in her history. Ships soon became the principal New England export and the migration of the Carver family from Massachusetts into Maine marks their entry into this industry.

The Town of Vinalhaven, in the County of Knox, State of Maine, is situated in Penobscot Bay, and is the largest of the group formerly called the "Fox Islands." The village (Carver's Harbor) is in about 44 N. latitude, and is, by the route traveled, about 15 miles east from Rockland. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. extremity is seven and one-half miles, and about five miles in width. According to the survey made by Rufus Putname in 1785, the island contains about 10,000 acres.

The northern part of Vinalhaven was incorporated as a separate town on June 30, 1846, and was named Fox Island; but this name was changed to North Haven on July 13, 1847.

It has been said that the first settlement here was made in 1765, but by whom we have not been able to learn. Francis Cogswell, of Ipswich, Mass., is supposed to have been there as early as 1760, but as we understand it, his was only a temporary

residence. He was probably attracted by the growth of timber near the shore, and having erected a sawmill, he for several years, in the spring and summer, manufactured into boards, etc., such as could be felled near the water.

Several of the descendants of Robert¹ Carver of Marshfield moved from Massachusetts to the islands and shores of Penobscot Bay and some of them settled on South Fox Island, which was incorporated on June 25, 1789, as the town of Vinalhaven. The first permanent settlement on this island is said to have been made in 1765; but Israel Carver (infra, No. 39, q. v.) must have arrived there not long after his marriage (which took place at Marshfield on April 4, 1764), for his son Ziba was born on the island on December 25, 1764. The births of various Carver children who were born on the island before its incorporation as the town of Vinalhaven are entered in the Vinalhaven records. Stephen Carver (No. 21, v), it will be noticed, does not appear on the island until January 25, 1793, some three and one-half years after its incorporation as Vinalhaven.

The first year of the Revolution was a period of distress for the inhabitants, says the historian, as they were unable to raise corn and grain sufficient for support, and there were few calls for wood and lumber, and with other settlements petitions were sent to the Provincial Congress, asking for goods, ammunition and arms. All, or nearly all of the settlers here were friendly to the cause of the colonies, and during the War a number left, some to seek quarters less exposed and others to take up arms in defense of their rights. All through the War the people suffered much from the ravages of marauding Tories, who went about in boats called "Shaving Mills," robbing the natives of their crops and stores.

The following names were included in the list of enlistments of residents of Vinalhaven during the Revolutionary War:

Francis S. Carver

George S. Carver

Lafayette Carver, who left Vinalhaven in 1862, was in Company I, 19th Maine, with eighteen others. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1864 and was wounded at Spottsylvania that same year. He was taken to Washington where he died a short time later. His father went to Washington and brought him home and buried him in Vinalhaven.

Reuben T. Carver

Thaddeus C. Carver (who was killed in the War).

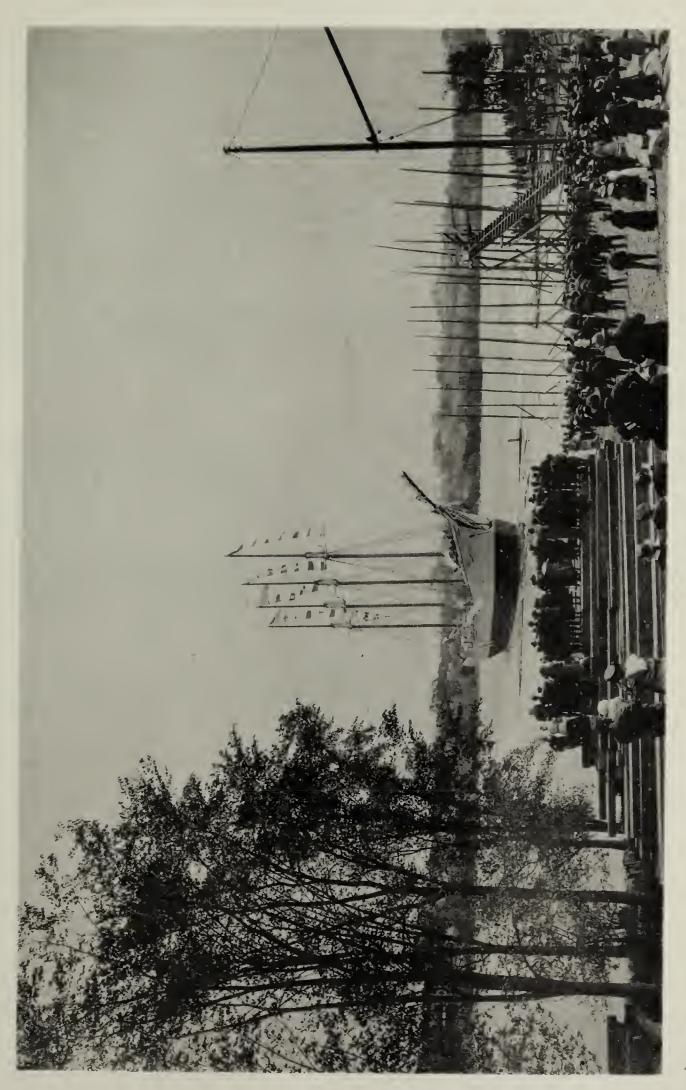
William E. Carver.

After the peace, new settlers began to arrive, and some of those who had left during the war returned again. A meeting was held in March, 1785, when it was voted by the inhabitants to petition the General Court praying to be quieted in full possession of the lots they occupied. It was also voted that if the prayer of their petition was answered favorably each man should stand by his buts and bounds, and no landmarks should be removed. Following is a copy of the petition and response thereto.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:—

The petition of the inhabitants of Fox Islands, in the County of Lincoln, Humbly Sheweth that your Petitioners of their Ancestors, did about twenty years since, Settle on the small island known by the name of the Fox Islands, which was then in the State of Nature, and not claimed by any Power, Potentate or Individual, in any other way than the Crown of England laid claim to the whole Commonwealth. That your Petitioners removed with their families to the said Islands, which they divided into lots and have cleared the land in part. That when the British Troops took possession of Bagaduce, the inhabitants of said Islands (not choosing to be under the tyranny of the British King) removed with their families, within the Protection of the Commonwealth, and did serve during the Expeditions to the Penobscot, bearing arms against the enemy; but upon the defeat of the Troops of this Commonwealth, the greatest part of your petitioners were obliged to abandon their possessions to the Mercy of the enemy who came on to the Island and burnt their houses, plundered them of all the substance that they were obliged to leave upon the Islands, and many of the inhabitants they (out of revenge) took from their families and obliged them to work upon their Fortifications at Bagaduce, and cruelly treated those who showed any reluctance at it.

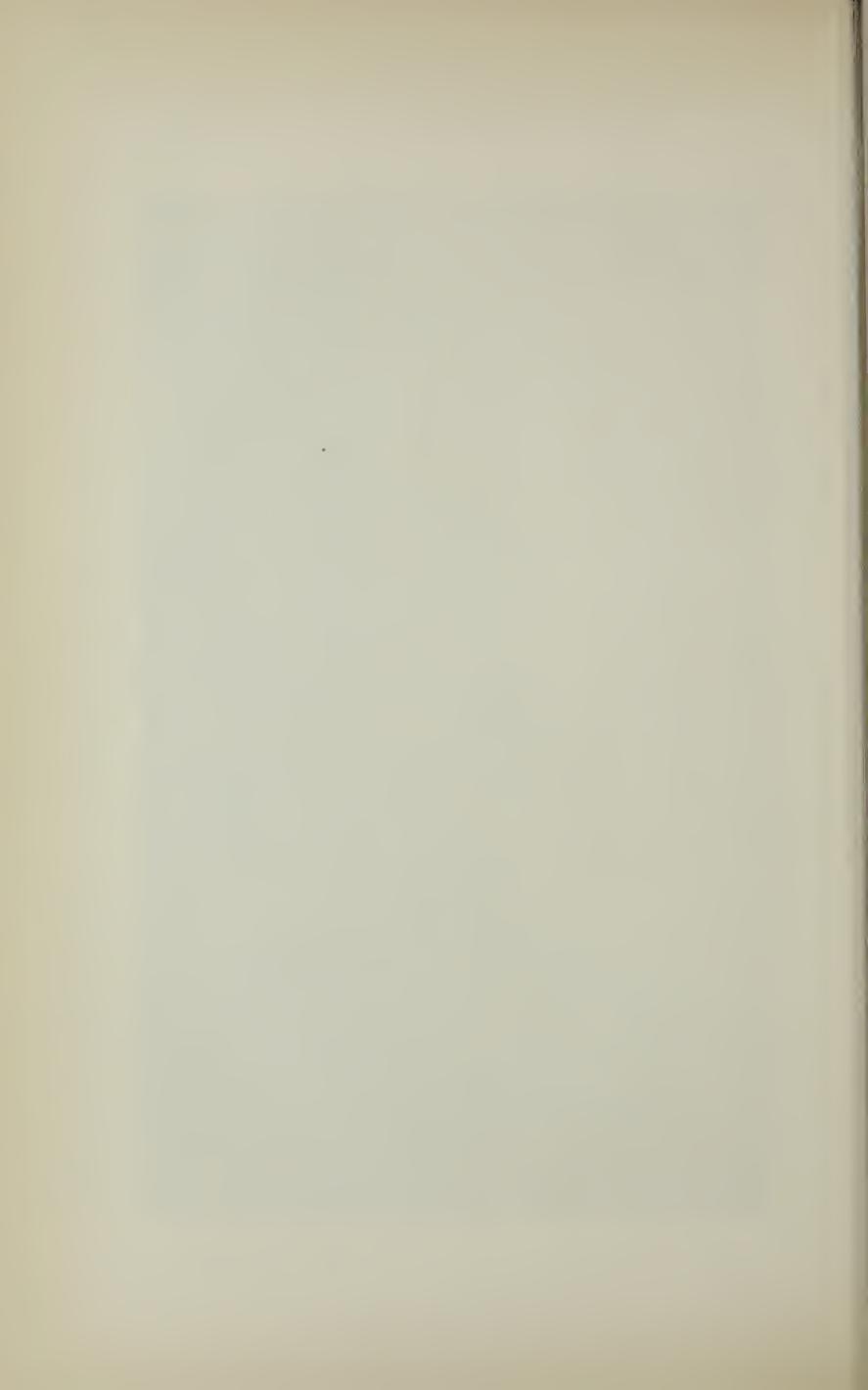


SCHOONER "VIRGINIA DARE"

Launched at Damariscotta, Maine 1918

Amos Dow Carver, Managing Owner

From original oil painting in the collection of Amos Dow Carver



Your Petitioners are now peaceably resettled upon the said Islands, have erected huts, until they can rebuild their houses and are determined, soon as circumstances will admit, to erect a building for Public Worship, and to settle a minister of the Gospel among them, and also to found a Public School for the education of their children. The Petitioners now entreat your Honors to take into your wise consideration their peculiar circumstances and sufferings, and quiet them in full possession of the said Islands, that they may enjoy privilege and Immunity with the rest of their fellow citizens in the Commonwealth, and under that government they ardently wish to be supported in their person and property. They therefore pray that your Honors would relinquish any claims that this Commonwealth may have to the said Islands, to all the inhabitants and their Heirs and Assigns forever, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever Pray

(signed)

George White
John Calderwood
Attorneys for the Inhabitants.

whose names are as follows:

John Calderwood, William Vinal, James Stinson, James Calderwood, Increase Leadbetter, Job Philbrook, James Jewell, John Leadbetter, Anthony Goombs, Joseph Green, James Douglas, Thos. Brown, Mary Coombs (widow), Reuben Brown, Jeremiah Philbrooks, John Burgess, Increase Leadbetter, Jr., Isaac Airy, John Smith, John Hambleton, Israel Carver, Thaddeus Carver, Caleb Carver, Jona. Foster, Sam'l Calderwood, Penelope Winslow (widow), Isachar Lane, Wm. Cooper, John Burgess, Jr., James Cooper, Jr., Ephraim Perry, Benjamin Robbins, James Beveridge, Thomas Cooper, Mark Eames, William Bassick, Cushen Thomas (a minor), Thomas Beveridge, Joseph Woster, Jr., James Cooper, James Heard, Joseph Waterman, James Dunham, Anthony Dyer, John Perry, Wm. Dyer, James Whaling, Stephen Carver, Wm. Perry, Justus Eamers, Benjamin Kent, Archibald McMullen, Nath'l Woster, Jona. Robbins, Benjamin Carr, Sam'l Thomas, Thomas Gray, Sam'l Thomas, Jr., Joseph Woster, Joel Philbrooks, Ebenezer Crabtree, Luther Leadbetter, Matthew Beveridge (a minor), William Calderwood (a minor).

A footnote added the information that one of them was a negro.

In response to the foregoing petition, a survey was made by Rufus Putnam, and the following resolutions were passed by the General Court:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,) in Senate, March 11th, 1786.)

Whereas, it appears to this court from a survey and plan of certain Islands lying in the Penobscot Bay, within the County of Lincoln, called Fox Islands, taken by Rufus Putname in the year 1785, that said Islands contained 16,527 acres, (and that not more than one-half of said islands is of any value) whereon were seventy-five settlers before the first day of January, 1784; and whereas John Calderwood and other settlers on said Islands have petitioned this court for a grant of the same to them, their heirs and assigns;

Therefore, resolved, That all the Islands belonging to and composing the division of the Fox Islands, as described in the aforesaid plan, viz.: Bounded westerly and northerly by Penobscot Bay, easterly by Fox Island Bay (which separates these Islands from the Isle au Haut and Deer Island division of Islands) and southerly by the Atlantic Ocean, be and are hereby granted and confirmed, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging to John Calderwood and the other settlers who settled there before the first day of January, 1784, their heirs and assigns, on condition that the said Calderwood and others interested as aforesaid, appropriate (of good land) two hundred acres for the use of the Ministry, and two hundred acres for the use of a grammar school; and that they pay into the treasury of this Commonwealth within one year from that date, on interest in the sum of one hundred and eight pounds in specie, for the expense of surveying the said Islands and other charges, and also the sum of sixty-six pounds, seven shillings, in consolidated securities of this Commonwealth.

Provided, that where any original settler has sold, or otherwise disposed of his improvements to any other person, the purchaser of such improvements, his heirs or assigns, shall hold the same lands which such original settler would have held by virtue of this resolve, if there had been no such sale or disposition.

Sent down for concurrence.

Sam'l Phillips, Jr., Presid't.

In the House of Representatives, March 13th, 1786. Read and concurred.

Artemus Ward, Speaker.
John Bowdoin.
John Avery, Jr., Secretary.

Approved,
True copy, — Attest:

The Peace Conference at Paris in 1783, which brought to an end England's wars with France, Spain and Holland, as well as with her American Colonies, hit New England hard. Under the Navigation Act, as construed, it erased the lucrative trade with the British West Indies, as New England could ship to England only goods produced in the states of which the ship's owners were citizens. The carrying trade in tobacco and rice from the southern states to England was then closed to New England ships.

Facing these conditions, New England sought new avenues of trade, new fields for her ships and sailors. The profitable commerce of "The East" beckoned and New England keels were soon furrowing the wide expanses of the Pacific. Yankee ships and Yankee shippers became a familiar sight in the ports of the Orient—Canton, Shanghai, Nagasaki and Calcutta. From 1784 until after the Civil War was the most prosperous period of American shipping and consequently for New England.

SIXTH GENERATION

37. Capt. Caleb Carver (Caleb, John, William, John, Robert) of Marshfield and of the British Provinces, master mariner, was born at Marshfield Apr. 26, 1734 (Marshfield Vital Records). He married, Mar. 25, 1756, Abigail Damon, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Thomas) Damon of Marshfield. Ebenezer Damon of Marshfield, in his will, dated May 15, 1779 and proved Apr. 25, 1780, mentioned his daughter Abigail, wife of Caleb Carver, Jr.

Caleb⁶ Carver was captain of a schooner which carried supplies to the British in the Revolution, and, with his son Melzar, who had embarked at Boston with the British forces for Halifax, N. S., in 1776, he was proscribed and banished in 1778 (Sabine's Loyalists, vol. 2, p. 493).

Children, born at Marshfield (Marshfield Vital Records):

i Melzar⁷ of Marshfield and of Norwalk, Conn., b. Nov. 15, 1856; living Feb. 23, 1807, when he sold his interest in a building on Mill Brook, Norwalk, used as a slaughterhouse (Norwalk Land Records); m. at Norwalk, as Melzar Carver, Jan. 29, 1777 (Norwalk Vital Records), Phebe Wicks.

As stated above, he embarked at Boston with the British forces for Halifax in March, 1776, and as a Loyalist was proscribed and banished in 1778; but meanwhile he had probably returned to New England and had settled at Norwalk (Cf. his marriage record, cited above).

In 1790 he was living at Norwalk as head of a family consisting of one male over 16 (himself), four males under 16,

and three females (United States Census).

Children, b. at Norwalk (Hall's *History of Norwalk*, p. 238):

- 1 Amos⁸, b. Dec. 11, 1778.
- 2 Charles, b. July 19, 1781.
- 3 Hannah, b. Dec. 11, 1783.
- 4 Nancy, b. Sept. 17, 1785.
- 5 Joseph, b. July 24, 1786.
- 6 Ebenezer, b. July 22, 1787.
- 7 Stephen, b. Sept. 28, 1791.
- 8 William, b. Oct. 22, 1793.
- 9 George, b. Dec. 23, 1795.
- 10 John, b. Aug. 28, 1797.
- ii Ruth, b. Oct. 10, 1758; m. Oct. 1, 1786, Timothy Ames of Bridgewater.
- 50 iii CALEB, b. in 1762.
 - iv Abigail, b. Jan. 5, 1764; m. at Freeport, Me., Nov. 27, 1812. James True.

‡38. John⁶ Carver (Caleb, John, William, John, Robert) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield Oct. 19, 1738 (Marshfield Vital Records), died there July 5, 1782. He married April 8, 1762, Lucinda Thomas, born at Marshfield, Oct. 9, 1741, died at Lincolnville, Maine, in July, 1829, probably at the home of her son Benjamin, daughter of Benjamin and Jennet (Stetson) Thomas (Cf. Richards' History of Marshfield, vol. 2, p. 163.)

Children, born at Marshfield:

- i Persis⁷, b. June 25, 1763.
- ii John, b. Mar. 1, 1766.
- iii Benjamin of Marshfield and of Lincolnville, Me., b. May 11, 1769; bapt. in the Second Congregational Church of Marshfield Aug. 6, 1769; d. at Lincolnville Apr. 10, 1839; m. in Maine, Lucinda Gilkey, who d. at Lincolnville Mar. 2, 1869, aged 88 years. Both are buried in the so-called Carver Cemetery at Lincolnville.

He moved to Maine, probably about 1790. In a deed of September, 1794, he styled himself "Benjamin Carver of Brigadier's Island in the Bay of Penobscot," and sold this island to Henry Knox of Philadelphia, Pa.

Children, b. at Lincolnville:*

- 1 Lucy8, b. July 2, 1797.
- 2 Capt. Benjamin J., b. May 4, 1799; d. Jan. 9, 1860.
- 3 Persis, b. June 17, 1801; d. in 1809.
- 4 Silvina, b. Apr. 29, 1803; d. in October, 1810.
- 5 Philip, b. Feb. 28, 1805.
- 6 Grace, b. Feb. 18, 1807.
- 7 Caroline, b. Jan. 17, 1809.
- 8 Isaac, b. Jan. 22, 1811; d. Apr. 26, 1825.
- 9 John, b. Oct. 16, 1812.
- 10 Elmira, b. Oct. 10, 1814.
- 11 Jane, b. May 10, 1818; m. Sept. 28, 1849, James T. Williams of Boston (Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island).
- 12 Harriet, b. June 17, 1820.
- 13 Charles, b. Apr. 5, 1826.
- iv Lucinda, bapt, Aug. 16, 1772; m. at Prospect, Me., Jan. 8, 1795, Thomas Pendleton (Bangor Historical Magazine, vol. 9, p. 172).
- ‡51 v CAPT. ISAAC, b. Apr. 2, 1775.

Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

^{*}The plantation which became the town of Lincolnville was not incorporated as such until June 23, 1802.

In the library of the Old Colony Historical Society at Taunton, Mass., exists a manuscript genealogy of a portion of the Carver Family, compiled more than forty years ago, by Reverend Robert Carver of Taunton.

This Rev. Robert Carver was born in Taunton, April 20, 1810. He was a graduate of Andover—became pastor of the Raynham Church in 1847; was a representative to the Legislature in 1843; he afterwards preached in Norton and Franklin; and during the Civil War was Chaplain of the 7th Massachusetts Regiment. I do not have the date of his death nor the place. A page in his manuscript is headed as follows:

"PROSPECT, MAINE."

Children of Isaac, brother of Benjamin — page 54.

"Born in Marshfield according to the statement of his brother's family — Died Prospect."

Then follows a list of twelve children beginning with Hannah, born December 5, 1797—(married Richard Smith, 7 ch.)—John and Mary, twins, Isaac, Woodburn, etc., the same as in the list of eleven as we have it, but ending with Mary P.

At the bottom of the page appears the following:

"Note The ten children living all have families and all reside in Prospect in good circumstances. The sons are all ship masters, except John, who is a ship builder. They are all church members sons and daughters, except Benjamen and Jas. See Rev. Mr. Thurston's letter."

After reading this page I turned to "Benjamen" of p. 54, and beheld the following:

"Lincolnville, Maine.

Children of Benjamen C. who died here 1839. The children said their father was born in Marshfield, Mass., May 11, 1769. Removed to Prospect, Me., when 19 years old.'' (Then follows a list of twelve children with the dates of birth of each, and the towns where the boys lived and the names of those the girls married: Lucy, Benjamen, Persis, Sylvia, Philip, Grace, Caroline, Isaac, John, Jane, Harriet, Charles. The wife's name is not given.)

After deciding that common sense dictated that the grown up children of a family should be given credit for knowing their

own father and uncle and cousins, especially as they all lived in nearby seaport towns, I have given increasing credence to the statements above recorded, and have endeavored to check them against such other records as could be found.

The 1790 Census places the only Benjamen Carver in all Maine in Isleborough, Me., only a few hours' sail from Prospect, Me., and directly across a few miles of water from Lincoln-ville. He is listed as without family. At this time he was 21 years of age.

The 1800 Census records him as living in Northville, Me., married, and with one boy and one girl—this checks exactly with the list of birth dates in Rev. Robert Carver's Genealogy. This census reports Benjamen also as having emigrated from Mansfield.

The question might be raised that if Isaac and Benjamen were brothers, and both were born in Marshfield, why should they have emigrated from Mansfield — Benjamen at the age of 19, and Isaac at the age of 21 (he bought 30 acres at Prospect, 14th May, 1796. Lincoln Deeds 11:6)?

This much, however, may be said on that part: Richards in his *History of Marshfield*, vol. 2, compiles an account of the Marshfield Carver families; and on page 164 he gives the family of John⁶, Caleb⁵, John⁴, William³, John², Robert¹. He was born October 19, 1738, and died July 5, 1782. The children are:

Persis⁷, b. June 5, 1763 John⁷, b. March 1, 1766 Benjamin⁷, bapt. Aug. 6, 1769 Lucinda T.⁷, bapt. Aug. 16, 1772 Isaac, b. April 22, 1775

Here we have a Benjamin Carver of a Marshfield family, baptized a little less than three months after the date given by Benjamin's children in Rev. Mr. Thurston's letter, as their father's birth date.

Note also that the father died relatively young, aged 44 years, leaving a young family. The town of Marshfield was torn with revolutionary strife, and many of its tory residents were leaving for other places. The family must have split up somehow, and some of them left Marshfield, for there is no record

later there of any of them, that I have found, except in the Census of 1790, which lists Lucinda Carver as living at Marshfield, Mass., with one other free white female. The boys, aged 16, 13 and 7, probably sought refuge with relatives after their father's death, until they were able to shift for themselves.

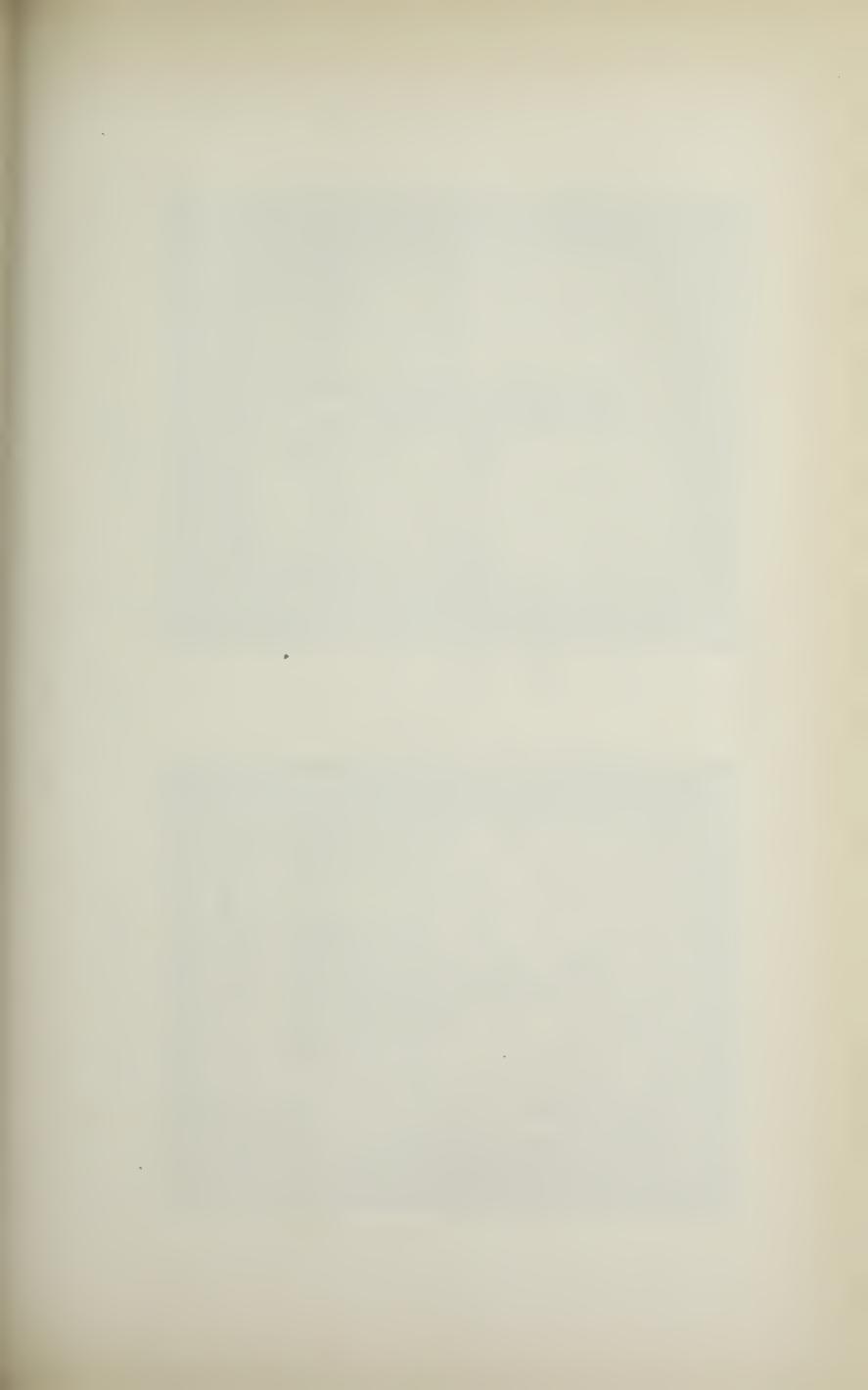
The old Carver farm was in Norton, just over the line from Mansfield.

Of course, much depends, in weighing the value of the evidence of the "Rev. Mr. Thurston" upon who the gentleman was, and his dependability. The Thurston Genealogy (Thurston, 1880) p. 109, gives generous amount of space to Rev. Stephen Thurston of Searsport, Maine, who was pastor of the First Church in Searsport, and served there from August 9, 1826 to June 22, 1864. He also served a large territory around Searsport in the interior of Waldo County, and was energetic, forceful, and highly respected. This is the man who gathered the data of the two Carver families of his neighborhood, and sent it to his brother in the cloth at Taunton, the Reverend Robert Carver, who wrote the genealogy, and I am inclined to accept his statements, provided, of course that they do not conflict with known facts from other sources.

In this same connection a letter was addressed to Captain Isaac Carver of Searsport, Maine, on January 31, 1933, to which the following reply was received:

"In answer to your communication of the 31st of January will state that the only record of the original Isaac Carver who came from Mass., that I have is his name, his wife's name and his son's on a stone in the cemetery. This stone was so badly damaged and other stones in the lot were in such bad shape that when I buried my mother I had them all removed and one large stone put in their place with the same inscriptions as were on the old stones. The old stones were used as a foundation for the new one. I have the old Bible that belonged to Grandfather Carver but it only takes in his family. Am sorry I can't give you any information regarding the Carvers."

Isaac Carver died without leaving a Will and his estate which was to be settled by his son Isaac in 1831 was the subject of litigation, the son apparently having assumed to himself the entire estate.









James Nickels and his second wife came to Searsport from Londonderry, N. H., some time after 1776 and apparently remained there during the Revolution. In April, 1776, a circular was sent, in accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, by the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire to the Selectmen of the several towns in the State, requesting them to procure the signatures of all males over twenty-one to the declaration contained therein and to report the names of all who refused to sign—James Nickels was a signatory to this engagement to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies.

He and his second wife are both buried at Searsport and the only record there of his birth is on his tombstone — this reads: "Beneath this stone lies the mortal part of Mr. James Nickels who died May 10 A.D. 1818 in the 85th year of his age." The tombstone of Hannah, his wife, reads: "Beside her consort lies the body of Mrs. Hannah Nickels who died June 25 A.D. 1818 in the 76th year of her age." His first wife, Dinah Woodburn, was of Londonderry, N. H., but further details of her are lacking, except the names of six children whose names are found in the Vital Records of Londonderry.

Lack of uniformity in the spelling of proper names in the 17th and 18th centuries is often remarked and an illustration of it is seen in the records concerning the Nickels family. The name Nichols, or Nickels, is spelled both ways throughout the available records, but there is no real authority to show which is the original way of spelling it. There are strong arguments on both sides! On the tombstone of James, who died in 1818, it is Nickels; on the tombstone of his son Thomas, who died fifteen years previous, it is Nichols.

In the list of town officers of Londonderry among the selectmen of 1723, is found the name of "James Nichols," but in the town records it is recorded "James Nickels." The name is found throughout the *History of Londonderry* as Nichols, Nicles and Nickels. In Williamson's *History of Belfast* the name of James Nickels is spelled Nickels, Nickes, Nicles and Nichols. R. C. Mack, Esq., of Londonderry, N. H., writes: "in the year 1719 there were three Nichols came to this place; viz: James, Alexander and William. Alexander and William were the sons of James.

They took up three lots of land adjoining each other; the lots were one mile long by thirty rods wide," etc. Throughout the early history of Londonderry the family occupied prominent positions in the community, holding several town offices during the period of their lives.

39. ISRAEL⁶ CARVER (Caleb, John, William, John, Robert) of Marshfield and of the Fox Islands and Vinalhaven, Maine, born at Marshfield, Nov. 2, 1740 (Marshfield Vital Records), died probably at Vinalhaven. He married at Marshfield, Apr. 4, 1764 (ib.), Margaret Sherman, born there Nov. 1, 1745, daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Walker) Sherman. Perhaps he had a second wife, who was the mother of his last three children.

Not long after his marriage he moved from Marshfield to the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay, and settled on South Fox Island, later Vinalhaven.*

Children, the eldest born at Marshfield and the others on South Fox Island, later Vinalhaven, where their births are recorded:

- 52 i Alanson, date of birth not recorded.
 - ii ZIBA, b. Dec. 25, 1764; m. at Vinalhaven Oct. 15, 1791, Sarah Norton.
 - iii Lydia, b. Jan. 5, 1767; m., probably about 1783, her first cousin, Caleb Carver (No. 50), q. v.
 - iv Israel of Vinalhaven, b. Jan. 9, 1769; m. ——.

Children, b. at Vinalhaven (Vinalhaven Records):

- 1 Israel⁸, b. May 19, 1790.
- 2 Sally, b. Sept. 1, 1791.
- 3 Olive, b. Oct. 8, 1793.
- 4 Polly, b. Dec. 21, 1795.
- 5 Samuel, b. May 31, 1801; m. Jan. 4, 1820, Betsey Calderwood.
- 6 Abraham, b. Mar. 16, 1803; m. (intention recorded Dec. 14, 1830) Rachel Calderwood.
- 7 Susannah, b. Jan. 25, 1805.
- 8 Elisha, b. Mar. 2, 1807; perhaps the Elisha Carver who m. Peggy Lane, b. about 1821, daughter of John and Rebecca (Arey) Lane of Vinalhaven (Cf. the Register, vol. 87, p. 6, Arey genealogy).
- 9 James, b. Oct. 17, 1809.
- 10 Rebecca, b. —— 11, 1812.
- 11 Emily, b. —— 19, 1814.

^{*}Vide supra, No. 21, v. footnote.

v ELISHA of Vinalhaven, b. Dec. 23, 1775; m. at Vinalhaven Dec. 31, 1798 (Vinalhaven Records), Rebecca King, b. Aug. 14, 1775 (ib.).

Children, b. at Vinalhaven (ib.):

- 1 Anna⁸, b. Nov. 10, 1799.
- 2 Henry, b. Sept. 4, 1804.
- 3 Ziba, b. Aug. 18, 1807.
- 4 Peggy, b. Mar. 7, 1811.
- vi Lucy Thomas, b. Oct. 28, 1786; probably m. in 1809 Barnabas Philbrooks of Vinalhaven.
- vii Joseph, b. Apr. 17, 1789.
- viii Charles, b. Feb. 21, 1791.

40. Amos⁶ Carver (Reuben,⁵ William,⁴ William,³ John,² Robert¹) of the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay, Maine, and of North Yarmouth (Freeport), Maine, born at Marshfield and baptized there July 2, 1749, died at Freeport July 20, 1826. He married at the Fox Islands Anna Lane.

His father took him from Marshfield to Pembroke, thence, about 1766, he went with his father to the Fox Islands, and soon after his marriage he moved thence to that part of North Yarmouth which was incorporated in 1789 as the town of Freeport.

By a deed dated Mar. 7, 1826, he and his wife Anna conveyed to his son Amos Carver, Jr., a piece of land in Freeport which he had bought from Josiah Reed of Freeport by a deed dated Mar. 11, 1820.

Cildren, born at North Yarmouth (Freeport) (Town Records):

- i Anne⁷, b. Sept. 15, 1773; m. June 5, 1794, Samuel Tucker.
- ii Amos, b. Aug. 28, 1775; d. at Freeport Sept. 5, 1826.
- iii Hannah, b. Feb. 4, 1781.
- iv Lydia, b. June 26, 1783.
- v Polly, b. June 23, 1785. A Mary Phillips Carver of Freeport m. (intention recorded at Ipswich July 28, 1810, Ipswich Vital Records), Richard Rogers of Ipswich.
- vi Sally, b. June 3, 1788; probably the Sarah Carver who m. Nov. 17, 1811, Nathaniel Noyes of Pownal,* Me.
- vii NABBY, b. Feb. 18, 1791.
- viii Blaney of Freeport, b. June 7, 1796; m. Sarah ————, who d. at Freeport Sept. 15, 1882 (Freeport Records).

^{*}The town of Pownal was set off from Freeport and incorporated as a separate town Mar. 3, 1808.

Children, b. at Freeport (Freeport Records, copied from an old Bible):

- 1 George L.8, b. Sept. 28, 1828.
- 2 Sarah Jane, b. Jan. 11, 1831.
- 3 George B., b. Aug. 5, 1832.
- 4 Amos, b. Feb. 29, 1836; d. young.
- 5 Amos, b. Aug. 3, 1838.
- 6 Mary Jane (twin), } b. Feb. 8, 1842.
- 7 Sarah Ann (twin),

THADDEUS⁶ CARVER (Reuben, William, William, John, 2 41. Robert¹) of the Fox Islands and Vinalhaven† in Penobscot Bay, Maine, born at Marshfield Dec. 7, 1751 (Marshfield Vital Records) and baptized there May 6, 1752, died at Vinalhaven Feb. 24, 1832. He married, Dec. 26, 1776, Hannah Hall, born at Matinicus,† Maine, Sept. 11, 1759, daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah Hall.

His father took him from Marshfield to Pembroke and thence, about 1766, to the Fox Islands. On South Fox Island (Vinalhaven) he bought later from Francis Cogswell, for £260, 700 acres of land and a sawmill and other buildings. This property was situated at what was afterwards known and is still known as Carver's Harbor, in the southern part of Vinalhaven. On it he built first a log house and later a frame house, in which his great-granddaughter was living in 1932, her grandchildren being the sixth generation of the family that has lived in the house. It is the oldest house in the town.

In his will, dated Feb. 18, 1820, he mentioned his wife Hannah, his sons John and Reuben, whom he made his executors, his daughters, Polly Calderwood, Susannah Vinall, Patience Smith, Sally Vinall, Lydia Shaw, Charity Smith, and Hannah Smith, and his grandson Thaddeus Smith.

Children, born on South Fox Island, later Vinalhaven (Vinalhaven Records):

- i Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1779; d. Sept. 12, 1845; m. Dec. 21, 1799, Mark Calderwood.
- ii Susannah, b. Jan. 14, 1783; d. Apr. 28, 1863; m. in 1810 John Vinal.

[†]Matinicus Isle and the neighboring islands, some twenty miles south-southeast from Rockland, Me., were organized in 1840 as Matinicus Isle Plantation.

^{*}Vide supra, No. 21, v. footnote.

- iii Patience, b. Dec. 10, 1784; d. Sept 22, 1849; m. Jan. 17, 1800, William Smith.
- iv Hannah, b. Apr. 25, 1787; d. in childhood.
- v Sarah, b. May 21, 1789; d. Apr. 16, 1874; m. Oct. 30, 1811, William Vinal, Jr.
- vi Lydia, b. Feb. 10, 1791; d. June 26, 1829; m. Aug. 31, 1807, Otis Shaw.
- vii John of Vinalhaven, b. Apr. 12, 1793; d. at Vinalhaven Nov. 3, 1877; m. there Jan. 15, 1818, Rhoda Arey, b. at Vinalhaven Apr. 26, 1800, d. there Mar. 26, 1882, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Burgess) Arey of Vinalhaven. (Cf. the Register, vol. 87, p. 6, Arey genealogy).

Children, b. at Vinalhaven (Vinalhaven Records):*

- 1 Hannah⁸, b. June 26, 1819; d. Nov. 25, 1899; m. Jesse Norton.
- 2 Ebenezer, b. Sept. 23, 1820; d. Dec. 24, 1853; m. Nancy Ginn.
- 3 David Lane, b. June 25, 1822; d. Apr. 21, 1902; m. Jane Ginn.
- 4 Thaddeus, b. Oct. 2, 1824; d. in the Civil War May 7, 1863.
- 5 John Blaney, b. Oct. 18, 1826; m. Hannah Susan Delano.
- 6 Charlotte, b. Apr. 2, 1828; m. James McDonald.
- 7 William Vinal, b. June 27, 1829; d. Sept. 20, 1880; m. Louisa Wannes.
- 8 Rhoda Ann, b. Oct. 19, 1830; m. John Hopkins.
- 9 Harriet Green, b. July 24, 1832; d. May 6, 1910; m. her first cousin, Philip Pierce (see the *Register*, vol. 87, p. 7, Arey genealogy, Nos. 28, v, 10, and 28, vi, 2).
- 10 Charity Smith, b. Sept. 6, 1834; m. Willard R. Creed.
- 11 Jane Eliza, b. June 27, 1836; m. Henry Hopkins.
- 12 Lafayette, b. June 2, 1838; d. in the Civil War June 22, 1864; m. Charlotte A. Pierce.
- 13 Mary Josephine, b. May 29, 1840; d. June 7, 1896; m. Leander Pendleton.
- 14 George T., b. Dec. 3, 1848.
- viii Charity, b. Mar. 14, 1795; d. Sept. 12, 1848; m. Dec. 12, 1818, Levi Smith.
- ix Reuben of Vinalhaven, b. Aug. 27, 1797; d. at Vinalhaven Jan. 17, 1890; m. (1) Dec. 7, 1820, Hannah Calderwood, who d. in 1856; m. (2) Nov. 17, 1858, Mrs. Diana Coombs, who d. in 1885.

Children by first wife, b. at Vinalhaven (Vinalhaven Records):

- 1 Jane C.8, b. Mar. 19, 1822.
- 2 Eliza, b. July 10, 1825.
- 3 Sarah V., b. Sept. 6, 1827.

^{*}The following list of the children of John and Rhoda (Arey) Carver differs in some respects from the list of their children given in the Register, vol. 87, pp. 6-7 (Arey genealogy, under No. 28, v.). The two lists should be carefully compared.

- 4 Lucy A., b. Jan. 22, 1830.
- 5 Maria G., b. May 21, 1832.
- 6 Cordelia C., b. July 7, 1834.
- 7 Reuben T., b. Oct. 2, 1836.
- 8 Lydia T., b. Dec. 12, 1838.
- 9 George S., b. June 18, 1841.
- x Hannah, b. Oct. 28, 1800; m. (1) Aaron Smith; m. (2) Reuben Leadbetter (Cf. Historical Sketch of Vinalhaven, page 46).
- 42. Seth⁶ Carver (Reuben,⁵ William,⁴ William,³ John,² Robert¹) of the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay, Maine, and of North Yarmouth (Freeport), Maine, born at Pembroke and baptized there Sept. 1, 1764 (Pembroke Vital Records), died probably at Freeport. He married, probably at North Yarmouth (Freeport), Jane Brown.

His father must have taken him, as a young child, about 1766, from Pembroke to the Fox Islands; and later he moved to North Yarmouth (Freeport).

Child, born at Freeport (Freeport Records):

- i REUBEN7, b. Dec. 18, 1790.
- ii WILLIAM, b. Mar. 30, 1792.
- iii Barnabus Bartoll, b. May 26, 1799; m. Mary Coffin, who d. at Freeport Jan. 31, 1873, aged 72 years (ib.).

Children, b. at Freeport (ib.):

- 1 Mary Frances⁸, b. Mar. 28, 1828; d. Feb. 17, 1832.
- 2 Norer [sic] Ann, d. Feb. 24, 1832.
- 3 Frances A., b. Feb. 24, 1832; m. Nov. 14, 1859, William P. Kendall.
- 4 Hannah A., b. Mar. 23, 1834.
- 5 Nancy E., b. Dec. 15, 1835.
- 6 Amos, b. Aug. 3, 1838.
- iv Phebe, b. Aug. 23, 1802; m. in 1824 Isaac Ward.
- v Rufus, b. Mar. 1, 1805.
- 43. Zadock⁶ Carver (? William,⁵ William,⁴ William,³ John,² Robert¹) of Duxbury and probably of Rochester, born probably about 1762, was probably the Zadok Carver who died at Rochester in March, 1826 (Rochester Vital Records). He married at Duxbury, Jan. 14, 1790 (Duxbury Vital Records), Sarah Chandler, either the Sarah Chandler who was baptized in the First Parish of Duxbury, June 23, 1765 (ib.), daughter of Thomas Chandler, or the Sarah Chan[d]ler who was born at Duxbury, Sept. 6, 1770, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary Chan[d]ler (ib.).

One Zadok Carver (perhaps the No. 43 of this genealogy, although the place from which he enlisted is not given) enlisted July 11, 1779 as a private in Captain Archibald McAllister's company, Col. Samuel McCobb's regiment, and served to Sept. 24, 1779, 2 months, 13 days, on an expedition against Majorbagaduce. He enlisted again Aug. 14, 1780, in Captain McAllister's company, Colonel Prime's regiment, and was discharged Dec. 23, 1780, having served 4 months, 10 days, at the Eastward, under command of Brigadier General Wadsworth. The roll was certified to at Headquarters near Thomaston [Maine] (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, vol. 3, p. 170).

The records here cited about the family of Zadock Carver are confusing, and the statements given below about his children should be regarded as probable merely, not as proved. The United States Census of 1790 reveals a Zadock Carver living at Duxbury, with only his wife in his family (undoubtedly the Zadock Carver who married, Jan. 14, 1790, Sarah Chandler), and also a Zadock Carver at Rochester, with a family of one male under 16 and two females. There seems to be no further record of this second Zadock Carver; but five Carver children (two sons, named Chandler and Zadock, and three daughters, one of whom was named Sarah) were baptized in the Second Parish of Rochester in 1807 (Rochester Vital Records). These five children, however, are called children of Thomas Carver (ib.), although the names of three of them, Chandler, Sarah, and Zadock, suggest the probability that they were children of Zadock and Sarah (Chandler) Carver. The name of Thomas Carver is not found at Rochester in the United States Census of 1790, nor in that of 1800, 1810, or 1820, while the name of Zadock Carver appears there in the census of each of these years except 1800. No will either of Zadock Carver or of Thomas Carver is on record at Plymouth. Therefore it seems probable that the statement in the Rochester Vital Records that the five Carver children baptized in the Second Parish of Rochester in 1807 were children of Thomas Carver is an error, and that they were children of Zadock and Sarah (Chandler) Carver.

The children of Zadock and Sarah (Chandler) Carver were, therefore, probably the following:

- i A CHILD? ("child of Zadock"), d. at Duxbury in 1792, aged 1 year (Duxbury Vital Records, with Records of the First Church and Parish).
- ii CHANDLER of Rochester and Plymouth, bapt., with three sisters and one brother, in the Second Church of Rochester in 1807 (Rochester Vital Records); m. at Rochester Aug. 3, 1820 (ib.), Catharine Hammond, b. there July 30, 1797 (ib.), daughter of Seth and Elizabeth (Randal) Hammond of Rochester (ib.).

Children, b. at Plymouth (Plymouth Vital Records, in The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 19, p. 6):

1 Lucy⁸, b. Mar. 28, 1837.

2 James M., b. Mar. 5, 1839.

Probably other children, b. earlier and perhaps elsewhere.

- iii Lucy, bapt. in the Second Church of Rochester in 1807 (Rochester Vital Records).
- iv Lydia, bapt. in the Second Church of Rochester in 1807

 Rochester Vital Records); m. at Rochester (intention recorded at Rochester Sept. 25, 1823; marriage entered in the Records of the Second Church of Rochester after Oct. 26, 1823) Jesse Swift, bapt. in the Second Church of Rochester in 1804, child of [Samuel and] Eleanor Swift (ib.).*

Child (surname Swift):

- 1 Sarah Ann, b. at Rochestert Sept. 5, 1824; d. of consumption Aug. 13, 1847, aged 22 years, 11 months, 9 or 8 days (ib.).
- v SARAH, bapt. in the Second Church of Rochester in 1807 vi ZADOCK, (Rochester Vital Records).
- 44. David Carver (David, Joshua, William, John, Robert) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield Aug. 23, 1776 (Marshfield Vital Records), died there Nov. 30, 1852, aged 76 years, 3 months, and was buried in the yard of the Congregational Church. He married there, Mar. 16, 1803 (ib.), Sarah Taylor, born there Feb. 14, 1775, died Apr. 8, 1845, aged 70 years, 2 months. (Cf. Richard's History of Marshfield.)

Children, born at Marshfield (Richards' History of Marshfield):

- i SARAH TILDEN⁷, b. Dec. 29, 1804; d. June 15, 1808.
- ii Rebecca, b. June 5, 1806.

^{*}Samuel Swift of Wareham and Eleanor Sherman were married Dec. 4, 1793 (Rochester Vital Records), and Samuel Swift was living as late as 1808.

[†]Her death record, in the Rochester Vital Records, states that she was born at New Bedford; but her birth, Sept. 5, 1824, is entered in the Rochester Vital Records.

iii David of Marshfield, b. Aug. 23, 1808; d. at Marshfield Apr. 15, 1870; m. at Pembroke Oct. 27, 1839 (Pembroke Vital Records), Rachel F. Stetson, b. Nov. 29, 1808, d. Sept. 15, 1873 (Cf. Richard's History of Marshfield).

Children, b. at Marshfield:

- 1 John⁸, b. Nov. 3, 1841.
- 2 Sarah T., b. Aug. 17, 1842; d. July 17, 1844.
- 3 Jane, b. Jan. 28, 1844; d. July 19, 1844.
- 4 William, b. Feb. 23, 1846.
- 5 Henry, b. Feb. 20, 1848.
- 6 David, b. Aug. 29, 1851.
- iv Lucy, b. Sept. 15, 1811; d. Mar. 4, 1891.
- 45. Capt. Nathaniel⁶ Carver (Capt. Nathaniel,⁵ Capt. Josiah,⁴? John,³ John,² Robert¹) of Plymouth, born at Plymouth Jan. 18, 1766 (Plymouth Vital Records), died there Oct. 18, 1842, aged 78 years (epitaph). He married there, October 4, 1789, Joanna Churchill, born there about 1766, died there April 10, 1842, aged 76 years (ib.), daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Delano) Churchill. (Cf. Churchill's Churchill Genealogy, page 27.)

Children, born at Plymouth:

i Stephen, d. Mar. 14, 1790, aged 45 days (epitaph).

ii Nathaniel of Plymouth, b. about 1791; d. at Plymouth Oct. 2, 1823, aged 32 years (epitaph); m. (1) in 1812 Betsey Woodward, who d. at Plymouth Sept. 23, 1814, aged 27 years (ib.); m. (2) Nancy Luce, who d. at Plymouth Feb. 22. 1826, aged 30 years (ib.). (Cf. Davis's Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth).

Child by first wife:

1 Mary⁸, m. Jeremiah Farris.

Child by second wife:

- 2 Nancy, d. Sept. 2, 1824, aged 13 months (epitaph).
- iii Sally, m. June 17, 1813, Seth Freeman Nye of Sandwich.
- iv Nancy, d. Sept. 24, 1798, aged 1 year, 8 months, 5 days.
- v Nancy, d. Nov. 27, 1814, aged 14 years, 9 months.
- vi Mary, d. Nov. 10, 1811, aged 3 months.
- **46**. John⁶ Carver (Capt. Nathaniel, Capt. Josiah, 2 John, John, Robert) of Plymouth, born at Plymouth probably about 1767, died there Aug. 8, 1800 (church record). He was baptized and received into communion Apr. 28, 1793 (ib.). He married at Plymouth Dec. 31, 1797 (ib.), Elizabeth Holmes, daughter of

Richard and Abigail (Damon) Holmes. (Cf. Davis's Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth.)

Children, born at Plymouth:

- i ELIZABETH HOLMES, bapt. Sept. 16, 1798; m. Sylvanus Churchill, b. July 25, 1796, son of Lewis and Nancy (Mitchell) Churchill.
- ii John of Plymouth, b. Jan. 12 1800; bapt. at Plymouth Aug. 31, 1800, as the "son of Widow Carver" (Church Record); m. at Plymouth Dec. 15, 1822 (ib.), Sarah Perkins, b. at Plymouth Dec. 31, 1802 (Plymouth Vital Records, and Davis, op. cit.):

1 Johns, b. Feb. 13, 1824; m. Sarah Ann Hiscox of New Bedford.

- 2 Sarah Jane, b. June 26, 1827.
- 3 Nathaniel, b. Jan. 16, 1835; m. Mary Jane Crandon, daughter of Benjamin H. Crandon.
- 4 Ichabod, m. Esther Ellis.
- 5 Josiah, m. Betsey M. Taylor.

47. DR. ELEAZER⁶ CARVER (Lieut. Eleazer,⁵ Eleazer,⁴ Dea. Eleazer,³ John,² Robert¹) of Bridgewater, born at Bridgewater Nov. 7, 1749 (Bridgewater Vital Records), died there Mar. 21, 1827 (ib.). He married there, Apr. 18, 1776 (ib), Sarah Keith, born there July 18, 1753 (ib.), died there Mar. 16, 1815 (epitaph), daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Washburn) Keith.

He served as a surgeon in the Revolution (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War).

Children, born at Bridgewater (Bridgewater Vital Recorods):

- i Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1777; m. (1) Feb. 21, 1801, Benjamin Willis; m. (2) Mar. 31, 1812, Seth Washburn.
- ii Betsy, b. Mar. 22, 1779; m. (1) June 5, 1803, Chilton Latham; m. (2) Joseph Barrows.
- iii HEPZIBAH, b. Feb. 11, 1781; m. Dec. 16, 1810, Thomas Howard.
- iv Mary, b. Jan. 29, 1783; m. Capt. Abram Washburn.
- v Eleazer of Bridgewater, b. Apr. 9, 1785; m. at Hanson May 20, 1821 (Hanson Vital Records), Bathsheba Smith, 24, b. Mar. 10, 1787, in that part of Pembroke which in 1820 was set off as the town of Hanson, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Bathsheba Smith (Pembroke Vital Records).

Children, b. at Bridgewater (Bridgewater Vital Records):

- 1 Lucia⁸, b. June 26, 1822; d. Oct. 2, 1823.
- 2 Joseph E., b. Jan. 24, 1824; m. (1) May 28, 1848, Ellen M. Perkins, and had a son, Richard M. Hodges Carver, b. May 6, 1849, and probably other children; m. (2) Mary B. Pratt.

3 Mary, b. Apr. 13, 1826; m.John C. Alden, son of Rev. Seth Alden.

vi Nathaniel, b. Aug. 11, 1787; probably the Nathaniel Carver who m. (intention recorded at Bridgewater June 24, 1815) Albertina Pratt.

According to Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, he went away young.

vii Lucinda, b. Nov. 4, 1789; d. unm. Apr. 29, 1867 (epitaph).

48. Jabez Carver (Maj. Jonathan, Nathaniel, Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert) of Raynham, was born, probably at Bridgewater, June 6, 1747. He married at Raynham, Apr. 8, 1773 (Taunton Vital Records), Phebe Wilbore of Raynham, probably daughter of Abijah and Phebe (White) Wilbore, who were married at Raynham May 30, 1744 (Raynham Vital Records), but her birth is not recorded.

Jabez Carver was a soldier in the Revolution. He was enrolled, apparently at Taunton, as a Minuteman, and served as a private in Capt. Robert Crossman's company of Minutemen, Col. Nathaniel Leonard's regiment, which marched to Roxbury Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, and he was discharged April 20, 1775, having served 12 days. He was also a corporal in Capt. Samuel Tubb's company, Col. Timothy Walker's regiment, having enlisted May 1, 1775, and appearing on a muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775. He served 3 months, 7 days, and he also appears on a company return dated Oct. 6, 1775. He served 7 days, in October, 1777, in Rhode Island, as a private in Capt. John Shaw's company, Colonel Williams' regiment; and he also served 2 months, 26 days, in Rhode Island in Capt. Samuel Fales's company, Col. J. Dagget's regiment, having marched January 6, 1778 and being discharged April 1, 1778, the company having been drafted to serve under General Spencer for 3 months from January 1, 1778. He next appears in a descriptive list of men mustered by James Leonard, Muster Master, and dated Taunton, May 16, 1778, being enrolled in Capt. Jonathan Shaw's (8th) company, Col. George Williams's (Bristol County) regiment, and described as of Raynham, 31 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches, in stature, of light complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes. His enlistment was for 9 months from the time of arrival at Fishkill [N.Y.], June 19, 1778. He is also on a list of men returned as received of Jonathan Warner, Commissioner, by Col.

R. Putnam, July 20, 1778. He also served for 3 days in Captain Shaw's company, Col. Abiel Mitchell's regiment, and marched to Rhode Island March 6, 1781, by order of Governor Hancock, on a forty days campaign. (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, vol. 3, page 168.*)

Children, born at Raynham (Raynham vital records, in the Register, vol 55, page 45. The marriages are from the Carver manuscript described under No. 15, supra):

- i Phebe⁷, b. July 19, 1775; m. John Pollard of Raynham.
- ii Jabez of Taunton and of Vermont, b. Nov. 30, 1777; m. at Taunton Jan. 30, 1803 (Taunton Vital Records), Keziah Garey, b. at Taunton May 2, 1784 (ib.), daughter of Zephaniah and Mary Garey of Taunton. In the marriage record both Jabez Carver and Keziah Garey are said to be of Taunton.

According to the Carver manuscript at Taunton (vide supra, No. 15) he settled in Vermont, and had seven children, but the record of the birth of only one of these children has been found among the Vermont town records.

Children:

- 1 Rhoda⁸, b. Dec. 24, 1813; d. at Calais, Vt., Feb. 8, 1814 (Town Records).
- 2 Keziah (perhaps daughter of Jabez Carver), m. at Calais, Vt., Mar. 29, 1832, Peter Hill of Woodbury, Vt.
- 3 Gilbert Sales (perhaps son of Jabez Carver), of Calais, Vt., m. at Woodbury, Vt., May 25, 1842, Mary Ann Putnam.

Probably four other children, whose names are not given.

- iii Sarah, b. Nov. 14, 1780; m. at Bridgewater Mar. 18, 1801 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Solomon Washburn.
- iv Rhoda, b. Feb. 8, 1783; m. Washburn [?].
- v Olive, b. Jan. 6, 1785; m. Elias Cobb of Wrentham.
- vi Polly, b. Apr. 7, 1787; m. Eben Cobb.
- vii Ruth, b. Jan. 2, 1791; m. Snell of Maine.
- viii John of Raynham and Bridgewater, b. Dec. 21, 1792; m. at Bridgewater Nov. 17, 1822, as John, 2d, of Raynham, Sukey Snell (Bridgewater Vital Records) b. at Bridgewater Nov. 25, 1796 (ib.), daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Conant) Snell (ib.).

^{*}Although there are two entries on page — under the name of Jabez Carver, the first, beginning "Carver, Jabez, Raynham," and the second beginning "Carver, Jabez, Taunton," it is evident that both entries refer to the same man, Jabez⁶ Carver. Jabez⁷ Carver, son of Jabez⁶ Carver, was born Nov. 30, 1777, and therefore could not have served in the Revolution.

Children, b. at Bridgewater (ib.):

- 1 Grenvilles of Bridgewater, shoemaker, b. May 22, 1824; m. July 14, 1844, Sarah Mitchell (ib.), and had John, b. Aug. 16, 1845; James, b. Mar. 26, 1848; and probably other children.
- 2 Olive Snell, b. Mar. 27, 1826; m. William Henry Ladd.

3 Francis, b. Feb. 19, 1833; m. Angeline D. Osborne.

4 Caroline, b. Jan. 15, 1836; d. Sept. 27, 1839.

5 Philo, a soldier in the Civil War, b. May 4, 1838.

ix Lydia, b. May 30, 1795; m. at Mendon June 20, 1824, Elias Cobb, both parties being styled "of Mendon." (Cf. Mendon Vital Records, and Register, vol. 63, p. 275).

x Solomon, b. Oct. 29, 1797; d. young.

John⁶ Carver (Maj. Jonathan, Nathaniel, Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert of Taunton and Raynham, was born at Middleborough May 17, 1749 (Middleborough Vital Records). He married at Taunton, June 23, 1774 (Taunton Vital Records), being then styled of Taunton, Bathsheba Dean of Raynham, who died in 1840.

Children, born at Raynham (Raynham Vital Records, in Reg*ister*, vol. 55, page 45):

i Hannah Dean⁷, b. Sept. 4, 1775.

ii CLIFFORD of Raynham and Norton, b. Sept. 27, 1789; d. Mar. 25, 1842 (Norton Vital Records, from gravestone); m. at Bridgewater, Sept. 29, 1806, being then styled of Raynham (Bridgewater Vital Records), Polly Leonard, widow, b. Sept. 2, 1774 (Norton Vital Records, from gravestone), d. Feb. 9, 1856.

Children, b. probably at Norton:

1 Theodores of Norton, soap manufacturer, b. Oct. 1, 1813, (Norton Vital Records, from gravestone); m. (intention recorded at Norton May 9, 1840, Norton Vital Records) Caroline P. Bullock of Rehoboth, b. Feb. 18, 1818 (ib., from gravestone). They had a son, Theodore C. Carver, b. at Norton Dec. 30, 1846 (Norton Vital Records).

2 Amelia (perhaps daughter of Clifford Carver), b. in 1815 (Norton Vital Records, from gravestone); m. at Mansfield Apr. 5, 1840 (Norton Vital Records), Gardner Lane, b. at Norton Nov. 3, 1812, son of William and

Molly (Knap) Lane (ib.).

3 Charlotte (perhaps daughter of Clifford Carver), m. at Mansfield June 13, 1832 (Mansfield Vital Records), Bradford W[illiams] Smith, b. at Norton Feb. 29, 1804, son of "Alisha." both parties being styled of Norton.

(Cf. Norton Vital Records).

4 David L. (perhaps son of Clifford Carver), farmer, m. (intention recorded at Norton Apr. 17, 1842, Norton Vital Records), Laurana (or Lorana) Nash of Canton. They had a daughter, Laura A. Carver, b. at Norton Feb. 20, 1844 (ib.).

Perhaps other children.

SEVENTH GENERATION

50. Caleb, Carver (Capt. Caleb, Caleb, John, William, John, Robert) of Marshfield and of South Fox Island, later Vinalhaven, Maine, born at Marshfield in 1762 (Marshfield Vital Records), died probably about 1783, married his first cousin, Lydia Carver (No. 39, iii), born on South Fox Island, later Vinalhaven, January 5, 1767, daughter of Israel and Margaret (Sherman) Carver.

He left Marshfield probably about 1778 (when his father, Capt. Caleb⁶ Carver (No. 37), was banished as a Loyalist), and joined his relatives at South Fox Island, later Vinalhaven, where his cattle mark was entered April 12, 1794 and the births of all his children are recorded. Much of the following account of his family and descendants is based on a statement made by his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary (Carver) Colcord, which in 1933 was in the possession of her granddaughter, Miss Joanna C. Colcord of Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Children (births recorded at Vinalhaven):

- i Margaret⁸, b. Feb. 24, 1784; m. Charles Stewart, who m. (2) her sister Diana (No. 50, xi, below). Six children.
- ii WILLS, b. June 8, 1785; m. in March, 1809, Hannah Thair (or Thayer).

Children:

- 1 Alanson⁹. 4 Nathan. 7 Matilda. 2 Sampson. 5 Caleb. 8 Ruth. 3 Amos. 6 Lydia. 9 Sybil.
- iii Deborah, b. July 2, 1787; m. Eben Green. Seven children.
- iv Lydia, b. Aug. 25, 1791; d. unm.
- v Stephen, b. Nov. 13, 1793; d. unm.
- vi Lucy, b. June 12, 1796; m. Samuel Quinn. Twelve children.
- vii Melzar, b. Feb. 8, 1798; m. Joanna Snowman.

Children (family record):

- 1 Judith⁹, b. Jan. 27, 1821; m. Charles MacFarlane.
- 2 William, b. Jan. 9, 1823; m. Cordelia Colcord.
- 3 Lorenzo, b. Sept. 28, 1825; m. Catharine Willis.
- 4 Albert, b. Nov. 12, 1827; m. Anna Callaghan.
- 5 Alden, b. Oct. 30, 1829; d. at Sonora, Calif.
- 6 George Washington, b. July 8, 1831; d. young.
- 7 Jesse, b. Mar. 26, 1833; m. Evelina Nichols.
- 8 Mary, b. Oct. 21, 1834; m. Benjamin Colcord. Two sons (surname Colcord): (1) Lincoln, m. Jane Syeetser,

and had a daughter, Joanna C. Colcord (to whom the compiler is indebted for much of this record of Caleb Carver's family), and a son, Lincoln Colcord. (2) Frank, m. Ida Loud, and had no children.

- 9 Caleb Franklin, b. Feb. 13, 1837; m. (1) Maria Spencer Laney; m. (2) Clara E. Colcord; m. (3) a Mrs. Cooper.
- 10 Robert S., b. Sept. 24, 1839; d. unm.
- 11 Melzar Wesley, b. July 12, 1840; d. unm.
- 12 Roscoe R., b. May 24, 1846; m. Jane Curtis.
- viii Israel, b. Sept. 1, 1800; m. (1) Jan. 26, 1826, Jane Douglas; m. (2) Sally Butler Spear.

Children by first wife:

- 1 Theron9, d. at sea. Two sons.
- 2 Letitia, m. Moore. Two children.
- 3 Moses, m. Jane Quinn.
- 4 Horatio B., of San Francisco, Calif.
- 5 Eben, m. Delphida Cooper and lived in Dakota. Two children.
- 6 James. One daughter.

Children by second wife:

- 7 Florence.
- 8 Flora.
- ix CALEB, b. July 20, 1802; m. Elizabeth Robbins.

Child:

- 1 Sarah Elizabeth, m. her first cousin, John Carver (No. 50, xii, 3, below), q. v., son of Nathaniel Carver.
- x Rhoda, b. Aug. 27, 1804; m. William Stewart.
- xi Diania, b. July 27, 1806; m., as his second wife, Charles Stewart, widower of her sister Margaret (No. 50, i, above). Six children.
- xii NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 22, 1808; m. Edith H. Snowman.

Children:

- 1 Demetrius Mortimer Jackson⁹, d. in New Orleans, La. Two children.
- 2 Horace, d. unm. in Cuba.
- 3 John, lost at sea; m. his first cousin, Sarah Elizabeth⁹ Carver (No. 50, ix, 1, above), daughter of Caleb Carver. One son and three daughters, Josephine, Carrie and Emma.
- 4 Harriet Amanda, m. (1) ——— Cooper, and had one daughter, Agnes Cooper; m. (2) ——— Wilbur, and had three children (surname Wilbur).
- 5 Edith, d. at Rockland, Me.; m. ——— Perkins. No children.
- 6 Frank A., lost at sea with his brother John.
- 7 Oscar of Rockland, Me. He had a son, James, who was lost at sea.
- 8 Caroline, m. Fred Glover and lived at Milton, Mass. No children.
- xiii SARAH, d. in 1813, aged 2 years.

‡51. Captain Isaac⁷ Carver (John, Caleb, John, William, John, Robert¹) of Prospect, Maine, born at Marshfield, Mass., April 22, 1775, (Nichols Family Record, by E. P. Nichols of Searsport, Maine, p. 8); died at Prospect October 17, 1830 (ib.). He married at Belfast, Maine, March 30, 1797 (Belfast Vital Records; Bangor Historical Magazine, vol. 9, p. 173), Hannah Nickels, born in what is now Searsport, Maine, August 22, 1779 (Nichols Family Record, p. 8), died at Searsport December 10, 1859 (ib.), daughter of James and Hannah (Caldwell) Nickels of what is now Searsport, and who were formerly of Londonderry, N. H.

The birth of Capt. Isaac⁷ Carver is not recorded at Marshfield with those of the other children of John⁶ Carver (No. 38). The date of his birth and that of his death appear in the town records of Prospect, but the place of his birth and the names of his parents are not given there. In Little's "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine" (vol. 4, p. 1929) and also in the memoir of the late Eugene Pendleton Carver published in the Register (vol. 81, p. 104) he is said to have been a son of Amos (infra, No. 40) and Anna (Lane) Carver of Freeport, Maine; but this statement is clearly disproved by the fact that Amos Carver (No. 40) had a son Amos, born August 28, 1775 only about four months after the birth of Capt. Isaac⁷ Carver in that part of North Yarmouth, Maine, which in 1789 was incorporated as the town of Freeport. Moreover, the United States Census of 1800 shows that Capt. Isaac Carver came to Prospect from Mansfield, Mass., a town not far from Marshfield, his birthplace; and Mr. Lawrence W. Carver of Lincolnville has in his possession an old account book formerly belonging to his greatgrandfather, Benjamin Carver of Lincolnville (supra, No. 38, iii) and containing the following entry:

"Isaac Carver to Benj. Carver

"To supporting your mother and mine ten years to 1825, .50 per week \$260.

"To supporting her from July 1827 to July 1829, being two years, @ .50 per week, \$54.

"To Doctor, nursing and funeral charges, \$20."

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

^{*}Searsport, formerly a part of Prospect and Belfast, was set off from these two towns and incorporated as a separate town on Feb. 13, 1845.

This proves beyond a doubt that Capt. Isaac⁷ Carver was a son of John and Lucinda (Thomas) Carver, although his birth is not recorded at Marshfield with the births of their other children.

Capt. Isaac Carver was the ancestor of the Carver family of Searsport, a well-known family of sea captains, shipbuilders, and shipowners; and some of his descendants are shipowners and merchants at the present time. All of his sons, except one who died in boyhood, were sea captains.

Children, born in what is now Searsport:

- i Hannah8, b. Dec. 5, 1797; d. Jan. 4, 1880; m. Richard Smith.
- ii MARY (twin), b. Nov. 10, 1799; m. John Fowler.
- 53 iii CAPT. JOHN (twin), b. Nov. 10, 1799.
 - iv Capt. Isaac, b. Jan. 8, 1802; d. July 28, 1872; m. Clarissa Black.
 - V CAPT. WOODBURN, b. Dec. 8, 1803; d. Apr. 3, 1889; m. Mary Pendleton.
 - vi Capt. Benjamin, b. Sept. 4, 1806; d. in 1892; m. Nancy Wetherby.
 - vii Wealthy, b. July 1, 1808; d. Feb. 3, 1877; m. Phineas Pendleton.
 - viii OTIS, b. June 13, 1810; d. July 17, 1822.
 - ix Jane, b. Jan. 25, 1814; m. Daniel Deshon.
 - x CAPT. ALBERT, b. July 27, 1817; d. Feb. 15, 1849; m. Judith Beale.
 - xi CAPT. JAMES N., b. Dec. 25, 1819; d. Dec. 28, 1898; m. Lydia A. Wentworth.

52. Alanson⁷ Carver (Israel, 6 Caleb, 5 John, 4 William, 3 John, 2 Robert¹) of Marshfield, born at Marshfield (date not recorded), died there Feb. 6, 1820. (Cf. Richards's History of Marshfield, vol. 2, page 165, and a cemetery record published in The Mayflower Descendant, vol. 9, page 93, which gives his age as 58 years.) He was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Elisha Sherman, dated January 5, and proved March 6, 1797. He married at Pembroke, November 27, 1785 (Pembroke Vital Records), Huldah Barstow, born there January 30, 1760 (ib.), died at Marshfield, February 10, 1820 (Marshfield Vital Records), daughter of Jacob and Keziah Barstow of Pembroke (Pembroke Vital Records). (Cf. Richards's History of Marshfield.)

Alanson Carver, as a young child, was apparently left at Marshfield (probably in the care of his Grandfather Sherman) by his parents when they moved from Marshfield to the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay, Maine, in 1764; and he lived and died at Marshfield.

Children, born at Marshfield:

i Barstows, b. Mar. 11, 1787; d. May 21, 1871; m. (1) at Pembroke, Sept. 24, 1807 (Pembroke Vital Records), Lucy Hatch, b. Mar. 21, 1789, d. Dec. 12, 1851, daughter of Seth and Mary Hatch of Pembroke; m. (2) Mrs. Mary Jane (Booth) Lockwood.

Children by first wife:

- 1 Lucy H.9, b. June 7, 1808; m. July 16, 1826, Cornelius Keen.
- 2 Ira, b. Mar. 20, 1810; m. Jan. 1, 1833, Susan Ames.
- 3 Hatch, b. July 3, 1812; d. Nov. 16, 1901; m. Jan. 15, 1837, Roxana J. Sylvester, who d. Jan. 3, 1901. Three children.
- 4 Abel, b. Oct. 29, 1814; m. in September, 1841, Mary Cain of Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 5 Asa, b. Mar. 30, 1818; d. young.
- 6 Mary, b. June 10, 1819; d. young.
- 7 Nancy, b. Nov. 17, 1822; d. young.
- 8 Caroline, b. Oct. 16, 1825; m. George S. Damon.
- 9 Cyrus, b. Apr. 7, 1828; m. Sarah Morse.

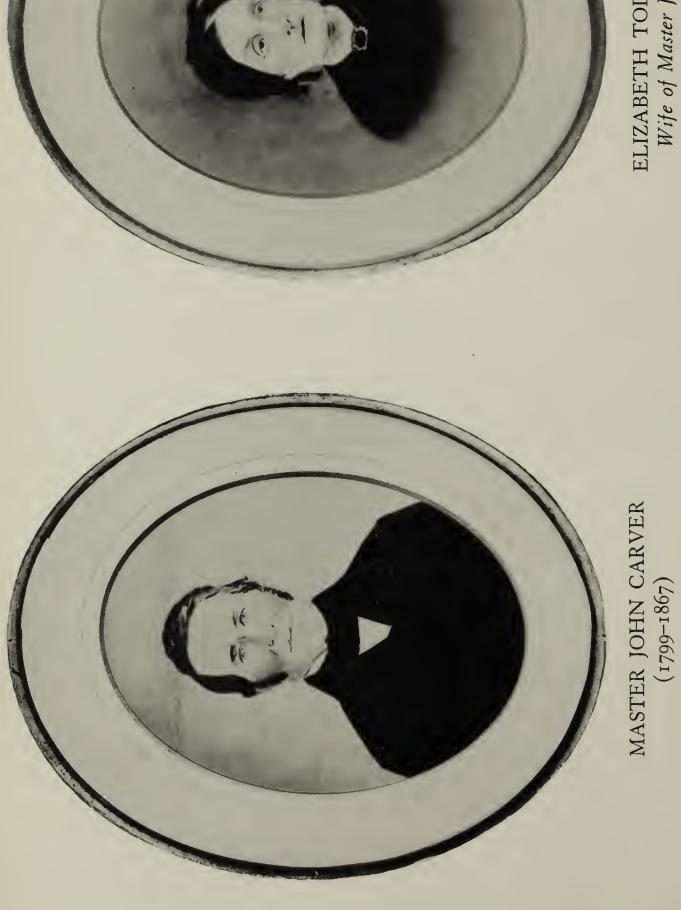
Child by second wife:

- 10 Jane Barstow, b. Mar. 12, 1856; m. (1) Austin Hatch; m. (2) William Sprague.
- ii Huldah, b. May 2, 1792; m. (1) May 29, 1810, Gershom Sherman; m. (2) Nov. 13, 1828, Calvin Lewis.
- iii Nancy, b. May 27, 1795; m. Dec. 7, 1815, Simeon Keen.
- iv Israel, b. Mar. 23, 1798; m. Apr. 15, 1822, Sally Damon, b. Jan. 8, 1799, daughter of Arunah and Deborah (Sylvester) Damon of Marshfield.

Children:

- 1 Huldah Barstow⁹, b. Oct. 7, 1822; m. Asa Walker.
- 2 Charles A., b. Oct. 2, 1824.
- 3 Moses R., b. Dec. 31, 1826.
- 4 Nancy K., b. Jan. 31, 1829; m. Charles Rogers.
- 5 Julia A., b. June 16, 1831; m. Clark Barber.
- 6 Silas W., b. June 22, 1833; m. Emily Rogers.
- 7 Sarah E., b. Jan. 19, 1836; d. unm.
- 8 Israel H., b. Feb. 11, 1838; m. (1) Dec. 1, 1861, Emeline Ford; m. (2) Jan. 2, 1872, Lydia Hatch. Four children.
- 9 Justin A., b. Nov. 13, 1839.
- 10 Alexina, m. Charles Perry.
- v Alice, b. Aug. 4, 1800; m. Sept. 21, 1823, Luke Hall.
- vi Welthea, b. Jan. 13, 1804; m. Dec. 24, 1826, Constant Oakman.







From the collection of Amos Dow Carver

EIGHTH GENERATION

‡53. Master John⁸ Carver (Capt. Isaac, John, Caleb, John, Milliam, John, Robert) of Prospect and Searsport, Maine, ship master and ship builder, born in what is now Searsport November 10, 1799, the third child and eldest son of Captain Isaac Carver (vide supra, No. 38, v), died in New York City November 10, 1867 (Nichols Family Record, page 8, described supra, under No. 38, v). He married at Belfast, Maine, January 17, 1826 (Belfast Vital Records), Elisabeth Todd, born at Belfast, December 22, 1807 (ib.), died at Searsport September 26, 1875, daughter of Alexander Clark and Olive (Hill) Todd of Prospect. Both Capt. John Carver and his wife are buried in the Village Cemetery at Searsport.

Alexander Clark Todd was married to Olive Hill at Belfast, September 14, 1806. The Todd family were from New Hampshire where, with the Nickels family, they were early settlers. Alexander Clark Todd, son of Solomon Todd was born about 1784 and died January 20, 1841 and is buried at Searsport—Elmwood Cemetery. His wife, Elisabeth Kenard, died Aug. 24, 1839, aged 88 years and is buried with him at Searsport — Elmwood Cemetery. His second wife, Olive, was born about 1782 and died January 20, 1868, she, too, being buried with him at Searsport. References to the Todd family are to be found in the History of Antrim, New Hampshire.

Children, born in that part of Prospect which in 1845 was set off to form part of the new town of Searsport:

- i Charles G.9, b. Jan. 17, 1828; d. Sept. 28, 1881; m. in December, 1846, Clarissa B. Nichols.
- ii John A., b. Nov. 2, 1829; d. Dec. 6, 1902; m. in December, 1850, Lydia P. Gilkey.
- iii Mary E., b. July 3, 1834; d. May 9, 1892; m. in 1855, John H. Lane.
- ‡54 iv George Albert, b. Oct. 6, 1836.
 - v Andrew L., b. Jan. 7, 1839; m. in July, 1862, Ellen Gilkey.
 - vi Ellen J., b. Feb. 24, 1842; d. Sept. 6, 1904; m. June 29, 1862, Joshua B. Nichols.
 - vii EMILY L., b. July 7, 1844; d. July 3, 1845.
 - viii Cyrus H., b. Aug., 1848; d. Sept. 19, 1891; m. Clara E. Herrick. Their son, Wilbur Joshua¹⁰ Carver, b. July 22, 1885, is a Commander in the United States Navy.

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.

NINTH GENERATION

‡54. Capt. George Albert⁹ Carver (Master John,⁸ Captain Isaac,⁷ John,⁶ Caleb,⁵ John,⁴ William,³ John,² Robert¹) of Searsport, Me., and of New York City, born October 6, 1836, in that part of Prospect, Me., which in 1845 was set off to form part of the new town of Searsport, died at Searsport August 24, 1908. He married first, at Searsport, October 6, 1858, Celia Maria Dow, born at Prospect November 30, 1838, died at Searsport May 2, 1871, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Dow; and secondly October 30, 1879, Virginia (Eaton) Chase, widow of Edgar Chase, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Read Eaton of Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Albert Carver was educated in the public schools of his native town and in 1864 he succeeded his father in the family shipbuilding business at Searsport and during the following twelve years built a number of sailing vessels, brigs, barks, and ships in Searsport and also at the adjoining town of Belfast, Me. After building the ship Clarissa B. Carver he followed the sea as a master of the Brig Amy A. Lane, and Bark Albert Russell.

In 1877 after retiring from the sea, he moved to New York City and engaged in the business of supplying ships, being a member of the firm of Howard M. Baker and Company and Baker Carver. In 1893 the business was located on Front Street, and was then known as Baker, Carver and Morrell, which firm subsequently became important as wholesale merchants and shipowners, and still continues as Baker, Carver & Morrell, Inc., in which Amos D. Carver and Clifford N. Carver, his son and grandson have the controlling interest. Captain Carver was a member of the Marine Society of the Port of New York, and was affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity.

While he was not an office seeker, he was an earnest supporter of Republican principles, was esteemed as a citizen and was successful in business.

Upon retiring from business he spent his winters on a plantation which he acquired at Porto Rico and his summers on his

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.



AMOS DOW CARVER

CLIFFORD NICKELS CARVER GEORGE ALBERT CARVER

Photograph taken January 1908



farm at Searsport. His estate built, and dedicated to his memory, a library building known as the "Carver Memorial Library," which was presented to the Town of Searsport.

Children by first wife, born at Searsport:

- i Scott A.10, d. Jan. 2, 1870, aged 8 years, 8 months, 21 days. ‡55 ii Amos Dow, b. July 13, 1863.
 - iii George L., b. Sept. 10, 1867; d. Mar. 4, 1892.
 - iv CHARLES, d. Nov. 19, 1879, aged 1 year, 3 months, 12 days.

Child by second wife:

v Elisabeth Eaton, b. Feb. 25, 1881, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. Oct. 27, 1909, Thomas Tupper Whittier, b. at Winterport, Me., May 17, 1877, son of Frank Porter and Olive Tupper Whittier.

Children, b. at Brooklyn, N. Y.

- 1 Virginia¹¹ Carver, b. Mar. 16, 1912.
- 2 Margaret Tupper, b. Aug. 19, 1914.
- 3 Katherine Calderwood, b. Dec. 26, 1917.
- 4 Lois Porter, b. June 3, 1919.

TENTH GENERATION

‡55. Amos Dow¹º Carver (Capt. George Albert³, Master John³, Captain Isaac³, John⁶, Caleb⁵, John⁴, William³, John², Robert¹), of Locust Valley, New York, and of Searsport, Me., was born at Searsport July 13, 1863. He married there Nov. 12, 1889, Inez Scott Morgan, born at Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 5, 1871, daughter of James W. and Laura Ford Morgan.

The family of Morgan are of Welsh origin — the American ancestors are descended from Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, Wales.

Samuel Morgan lived at Union Hall, Va., and his son, James W. Morgan (the father of Inez Carver) was a widower of forty, when he married Laura Ford (the mother of Inez Carver) of Lynchburg, Va., in 1866. Three children were born in Lynchburg of his second marriage, Blanche in 1868, Inez in 1871, and Ernest in 1873. From Lynchburg the family moved to Richmond and a fourth child was born in 1875, but the mother died in childbirth and the child also died. Shortly after the death of their mother, the two daughters moved to the home of Captain and Mrs. Johnathan Clifford Nickels (who were close friends of the family) at Searsport, Maine, and were brought up there with them from the time of their childhood to their marriages.

Amos Dow Carver was educated in the public schools at Searsport and, in his early youth, joined his father in business at New York, taking an active part in the shipping industry.

Prior to the outbreak of the World War he acquired with friends control of the old Roach Yard at Chester, Penn., which was reorganized as the Chester Shipbuilding Company and which during the War built a large number of steamers and eventually was sold to the Harriman interests. He also built, during the War, two four-masted schooners at Newcastle, Me., the *Dolly Madison* and the *Virginia Dare*, and with his associates (including his son) also built the five-masted schooner *Betsey Ross*, at Portland, Ore-

[‡]Ancestor of Clifford Nickels Carver.



THE CARVER MEMORIAL LIBRARY at Searsport, Maine



gon. The four-masted schooner Nancy Hanks was built by the same interests at Thomaston, Me.

He resided in Brooklyn for many years until building his home at Locust Valley, Long Island.

They have one son:

i Clifford Nickels¹¹, b. at Searsport, Sept. 29, 1890.

ELEVENTH GENERATION

CLIFFORD NICKELS¹¹ CARVER (Amos Dow¹⁰, Capt. George Albert⁹, Capt. John⁸, Capt. Isaac⁷, John⁶, Caleb⁵, John⁴, William³, John², Robert¹), son of Amos Dow and Inez N. (Morgan) Carver, was born at Searsport September, 1890, and received his early education at Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He graduated from Princeton University in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature, and was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge University (England) as a research student and was in residence there during 1913 and 1914. At the outbreak of the European War he was appointed by William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, as a special representative of the Department of State at the American Embassy in London, later being appointed Private Secretary to the Ambassador, Walter Hines Page. In 1915 he was chosen as Secretary to Colonel House and accompanied him during 1915 and 1916 on his Mission to the Allied Countries and Central Powers on behalf of President Wilson. Early in 1917 he was appointed assistant to Bernard M. Baruch, who was forming the War Industries Board (at Washington) to direct the industries of America during the War. On September 17, 1917, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the United States Naval Reserve Force, and was attached to the office of Naval Intelligence, being appointed Aide to the Director of Naval Intelligence. He was later attached to the U.S.S. Rochester on foreign convoy duty and remained on her until the Armistice, as assistant executive officer. Mayor O'Brien appointed Mr. Carver a member of the Board of Higher Education in the City of New York in 1933.

Mr. Carver is a member of the following clubs and organizations: New York Yacht Club, India House, Ranelagh (London), Royal Thames Yacht Club (London), Royal Yacht Club de Belgique (Belgium), Pilgrims, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Sons of American Revolution.

At St. Paul's Church (Knightsbridge), London, he married on July 1, 1919, Helena Philæ Olive Virginia Maxwell, who was

born September 8, 1893, at London and was the only child of General The Right Honorable Sir John and Lady Maxwell.

Since their marriage they have lived in New York, where he has been in business, and summers are residents at Searsport, Me., where they occupy the Nickels homestead in which Mr. Carver was born.

They have the following children:

- i John Amos Henry¹², b. Sept. 19, 1920, at Locust Valley, Long Island, and who by gracious permission of H. M. Queen Alexandra was christened in the Royal Chapel of Marlborough House, London. He is now being educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- ii CLIFFORD MAXWELL, b. Sept. 27, 1921, at Locust Valley, L. I., who was christened at the Episcopal Church of St. John's at Locust Valley in 1922. He is now being educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
- iii George William Douglas, b. Aug. 13, 1923, at Locust Valley, L. I., who was christened in the private chapel of his mother's cousin, the Earl of Coventry, at Croome Court, Worcester, (England). He is now being educated at Fay School, Southboro, Mass.

ADDENDUM

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

(A)

THREE CHILDREN OF JOHN⁵ CARVER (No. 14, ix)

AND

Some of Their Descendants

In the first installment of this genealogy, which appeared in the New England Historic and Genealogical Society Register of July, 1934 (vol. 88, pages 215-231), an account — somewhat conjectural, because of the scanty and sometimes conflicting records and traditions on which it was based — was given (page 225, No. 14) of Eleazer⁴ Carver (Dea. Eleazer, John, Robert¹) of Bridgewater and his children and grandchildren; and to John⁵ Carver (No. 14, ix) of Bridgewater, who was born at Bridgewater November 30, 1738, married there October 18, 1762, Bathsheba Edson (who survived him), and died at Bridgewater August 3, 1803, in his 65th year (Bridgewater Vital Records), were assigned twelve children, the order of whose births was uncertain, merely the names of several of them being known. Now, however, through the courtesy of Mrs. William Rafford White (Elizabeth Cleveland Spear) of New York City, whose grandmother was a Carver, the compiler is enabled to present the following information about three of these children of John⁵ Carver, namely, John⁶ Carver, Calvin⁶ Carver, and Bethiah⁶ Carver, and some of their descendants.

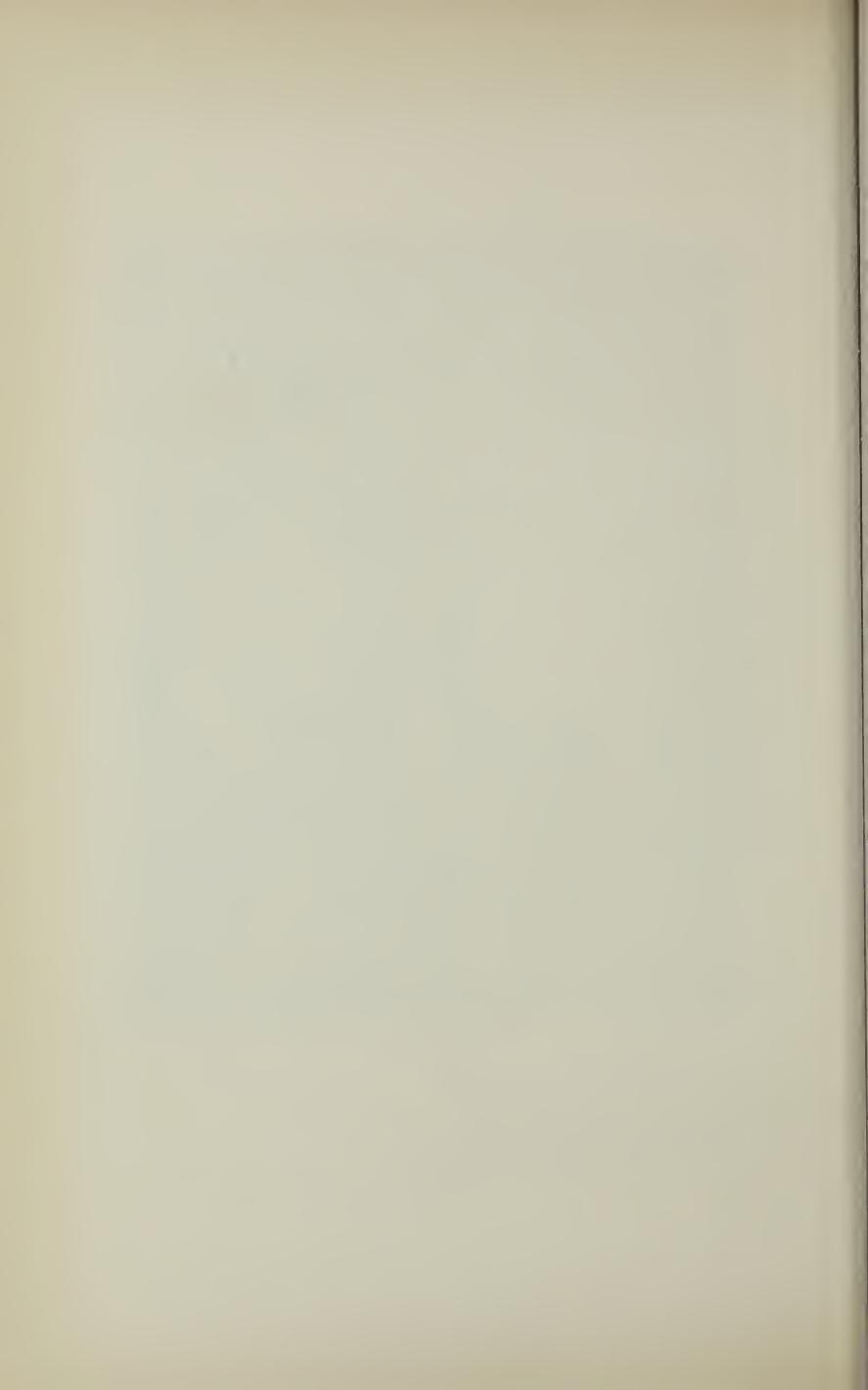
John⁶ Carver (No. 14, ix, 4), of Bridgewater and Shutesbury. was born at Bridgewater November 21, 1774 (Shutesbury Vital Records, unpublished). He married February 1, 1795 (Bridgewater Vital Records), Huldah Pratt.

Children, born at Shutesbury (Shutesbury Vital Records):

- i William Snell, b. Nov. 7, 1795; m. (intention recorded at Shutesbury Dec. 5, 1817) Polly Reynolds of Shutesbury.
- ii Avis, b. Apr. 29, 1797; m. Nov. 24, 1815, Beaman Briggs, son of Job and Phebe (Haskins) Briggs of Shutesbury.
- iii Calvin, b. in May, 1799; d. at Shutesbury June 2, 1812.
- iv John, b. Mar. 21, 1801.



CLIFFORD MAXWELL CARVER AND JOHN AMOS HENRY CARVER From original portrait by the Marchioness of Queensberry in the collection of Clifford Nickels Carver



v Obadiah Bates, b. Sept. 14, 1804. vi Huldah, b. Nov. 14, 1808. vii Calvin, b. June 8, 1812.

Corporal Calvin⁶ Carver (No. 14, ix, 10) of Bridgewater and Shutesbury, born at Bridgewater about 1778, died October 15, 1833, aged 55 years, and was buried in the Shutesbury cemetery. He married September 21, 1802, Susannah Gould, who died August 14, 1855, aged 80 years, and was buried at Shutesbury, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Stockwell) Gould. (For her ancestry see Family of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield, published in 1895.)

Calvin⁶ Carver enlisted in Boston May 22, 1799, in the United States Marine Corps, and was discharged, as a corporal, August 1, 1801, The records of the Marine Corps show that he was born at Bridgewater and was 21 years old when he enlisted. According to the muster roll of th U.S.S. Constitution, submitted in December, 1800, Corporal Carver was then a member of the detachment of Marines serving on board that famous ship. The town records of Shutesbury show that he served also in the War of 1812.

Children, born at Shutesbury (Shutesbury Vital Records):

- i Sabrina⁷, b. Oct. 2, 1804; d. Feb. 16, 1850; m. May 27, 1824, John Haskins, who d. Sept. 16, 1874, aged 79 years, 6 months. Both are buried at Shutesbury.
- ii CALEB, b. Mar. 12, 1807; d. May 8, 1879; m. Nov. 24, 1829, Esther Nutting, b. Mar. 7, 1805, d. at Shutesbury Sept. 5, 1877, daughter of John and Catherine (Smith) Nutting of Amherst.

Children, b. at Shutesbury (Shutesbury Vital Records):

- 1 Preston Nutting⁸, b. Oct. 15, 1830; m. Elizabeth J. Smallidge.
- 2 Climena Esther, b. June 4, 1832; m. Newell Hoskins.
- 3 Freeman Calvin, b. Apr. 21, 1834; m. Almira L. Thayer.
- 4 Philena Sabrina, b. Apr. 17, 1836; r. Mar. 15, 1915.
- 5 George Stillman, b. Oct. 14, 1838; m. thrice.
- 6 Ardelia Emily, b. Aug. 14, 1841; m. George L. Spear.
- 7 Willard Leonard, b. Apr. 7, 1845; m. Mary L. Grant.*

Bethiah⁶ Carver (No. 14, ix, 11) of Shutesbury, born, probably at Bridgewater, about 1783, died May 14, 1860, aged 77

^{*}For further information about this branch of the Carver family see Walter M. Nutting's Descendants of John Nutting of South Amherst, Mass., published in 1929.

years. She married, August 14, 1803 (Shutesbury Vital Records), Benjamin Boynton of Wendell, who died December 24, 1863, aged 80 years. Both are buried at Shutesbury.

Children (surname *Boynton*), the first two possibly born at Wendell, the others born at Shutesbury (*Shutesbury Vital Records*):

- i Betsey, d. Feb. 23, 1828, aged 23 years.
- ii Bathsheba, d. Oct. 23, 1827, aged 20 years.

iii BETHIAH, b. July 12, 1809.

- iv SALLY, b. May 23, 1811; m. Apr. 14, 1831, Edward Green of Warwick.
- v Benjamin, b. Sept. 30, 1812; m. (intention recorded Feb. 28, 1835) Lucretia Nutting, daughter of John and Catherine (Smith) Nutting of Amherst and sister of the Esther Nutting who married Caleb Carver, son of Corporal Calvine Carver (14, ix, 10) and first cousin of this Benjamin Boynton.

vi Persis, b. Apr. 28, 1814; d. May 9, 1830.

vii Loiza, b. Dec. 7, 1816; m. Sept. 13, 1840, Joseph Richardson, Jr., of Shutesbury.

viii Samantha, b. Oct. 17, 1818.

ix Edson, b. Sept. 8, 1820; d. Apr. 3, 1822.

- x Abigail, b. Sept. 28, 1822; m. Sept. 13, 1840, Elisha Spear of Shutesbury.
- xi Joshua E., b. Nov. 1, 1824.

(B)

PARENTAGE OF NELSON CARVER OF EAST TROY, WIS.,

AND

Some of His Descendants

In the first instalment of this genealogy Rufus⁵ Carver (No. 18, iv, vide supra, vol. 88, page 229, July, 1934) is said to have had a son named "Levens (?)" (No. 18, iv, 2), the question mark that follows the name "Levens" indicating that the reading was regarded as doubtful. From information recently received from Miss Maude Jewett of Ravinia, Ill., the compiler of this genealogy is convinced that the son of Rufus Carver whose name was printed as "Levens" was in reality Nelson Carver of East Troy, Wis. Rufus⁵ Carver is said to have died at East Troy, and, according to Sheldon's History of Deerfield, Rufus Carver's daughter Mindwell (No. 18, iv, 7) married Henry Am-

bler of that place (East Troy). The Carvers are said to have settled at East Troy about 1840.

Nelson⁶ Carver (Rufus⁵, No. 18, iv) of East Troy, Wis., of whose marriage and death no records have been discovered, although the probate and cemetery records have been examined, is known to have had the following descendants:

Children:

i Austin⁷ of East Troy, a justice of the peace there in 1844, 1846 and 1848, and supervisor in 1850 and 1856.

Children:

- 1 Ellen M.8, b. at Granby, Mass., Jan. 8, 1824; d. at Olathe [?], Kans., Feb. 4, 1887; m. Jan. 6, 1850, Sexton Butler Jewett, b. at Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 4, 1816, d. at Kansas City, Kans. [?], Aug. 23, 1878, son of Benjamin and Lucretia (Richardson) Jewett. (Cf. Frederic C. Jewett's Jewett Genealogy, p. 492).
- 2 John of East Troy, who in the Civil War was a first lieutenant in the Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, until Sept. 18, 1865. He had a son, Benjamin⁹.
- 3 Aaron, who had a son, Ellery9, and a daughter, Cora.
- 4 Corwin.
- 5 Thomas, m. in 1859 Lucretia Foote.

ii NORMAN.

- iii Zerviah, b. at New Haven, Conn., May 5, 1808; d. at Hamilton, Wis., Jan. 23, 1901; m. Marcus Lyon Jewett, b. at Pelham, Mass., Apr. 21, 1806, d. at Burns, Wis. [?], Sept.
 - 1, 1875, son of Benjamin and Lucretia (Richardson) Jewett. (Cf. Jewett Genealogy, p. 491).

Children (surname Jewett):

- 1 Lucretia, b. at South Hadley, Mass., Oct. 12, 1829; d. at West Salem, Wis., Jan. 14, 1915; m. William Van Zandt.
- 2 Lucian Henry, b. at Ludlow, Mass., June 28, 1834; d. at Bangor, Wis., Mar. 21, 1921; m. Emma Benzie.
- 3 Delvina Lena, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1838; d. June 23, 1865.
- 4 Jay Marcus, b. at East Troy, Wis., Mar. 17, 1846; d. at Eau Claire, Wis., in April, 1917; m. Louise Benzie.
- 5 Homer Lyon, b. at East Troy, Wis., Sept. 21, 1849; d. at Richland Center, Wis., Feb. 17, 1920; m. Martha H. Casterline.
- 6 Norman Victor, b. at Antioch, Ill., Sept. 23, 1851; d. at Sparta, Wis., Sept. 29, 1922; m. Elizabeth J. Hemstock.

MARITIME MEMORANDA OF SEARSPORT SHIPS AND MASTERS

"There were few, if any white people living in Maine east of the Kennebec River before 1749, except for the settlement of French traders at Castine. Searsport was, at first, really under the French flag, for though England claimed the whole of Maine, yet France first made good her claim. Through all the colonial period this town was an exceedingly unsafe place to enter, because it was an important part of the west front in the great series of wars then going on between England and France. As the Indians were friendly to the French, all English settlers were forced to keep away. The Penobscot region at this time did not have a very good reputation with the Massachusetts authorities. In the opinion of the royal governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Pownall, it had been for many years a den of savages and a lurking place for some renegade French!

"While the struggle for the possession of Searsport and of course for the rest of Maine and all North America was going on between the two great European powers, private individuals were getting a title to the disputed territory; Searsport land was first owned by a group of English businessmen, chiefly of Plymouth, England, though some Londoners were included. Then it changed hands several times, coming finally, about 1734, into the possession of a rich Boston man, Brigadier Samuel Waldo, for whom Waldoboro, Waldo County, Mt. Waldo, and Brigadier's Island (now called Sears Island) were named.

"Samuel Waldo was born in England but came over to Massachusetts with his parents when a child. On the death of his father, Jonathan Waldo, he inherited wealth and a successful business on State Street, Boston. Among other things he inherited Searsport, still only a stretch of primeval forest, for his father had been chief owner of a large tract in the neighborhood of the Penobscot River, called the Waldo Patent. It included virtually the whole of the present Knox and Waldo counties and a part of Penobscot County. Waldo's title of 'brigadier' was earned during King George's war, 1740-1748, when he commanded a brigade of troops and shared in several battles.

"Like William Penn, Waldo was an energetic land promoter. As a result of circulars scattered in Europe he secured some German settlers on his Maine lands in 1749, the founders of Waldoboro, and a large number of Scotch colonists in 1752. Settlement, however, on any extended scale was impossible

while war with the French and Indians continued. Searsport and the region round about was nearly as dangerous ground at this time as Kentucky into which Daniel Boone was soon to penetrate. Thus, in spite of Waldo's efforts, the only white people living in the Penobscot country till after 1750 were the handful of French at Castine.

"Searsport thus remained idle property on Brigadier Waldo's hands until nearly the close of the French and Indian wars. In 1759 there came a great change in North American affairs. In that year the British took Quebec and consequently became supreme on this continent, east of the Mississippi. Searsport

became at once beyond dispute English territory.

"The territory of Searsport and of all the neighboring country between the Kennebec and Penobscot was thus open for settlement after 1759. After General Waldo's death Searsport and the rest of Waldo Patent came into the possession of his four children, Samuel, Francis, Lucy, and Hannah. It was from these children or their heirs that the first settlers bought their lands.

"The story of the actual founding of Searsport is somewhat complicated for it was not settled as a unit. It consisted originally of two distinct, independent settlements; one at the eastern end of the town, at the harbor, and one at the western end. The eastern settlement was first a part of the town of Frankfort, later of Prospect under the name of West Prospect. The western settlement was a part of Belfast, and was called East Belfast. The dividing line between the two was the stream that flows under the millbridge. It was named Halfway Creek because it was roughly halfway between Belfast and Fort Pownall at Fort Point, the nearest trading center. The union of these two settlements in 1845 formed the present town. The western end has the distinction of being the oldest part of town as it was settled ten years before there were any inhabitants at the harbor or in North Searsport.

"In 1795, probably in September, a distinguished party rode through our main street on horseback. It was the secretary of war under Washington, General Henry Knox, and his guest the French nobleman, Duke De La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who was then an exile from France on account of the revolution going on there. A negro servant accompanied them. General Knox had come into possession of a large share of the Waldo Patent, particularly of Brigadier's island, through his wife who was a grand-daughter of Brigadier Waldo; at this time he was on a tour of inspection of his property. The duke, like so many foreign visitors to the United States, set down his experiences in a book, and in it he records his impression of the

Penobscot region: Of the scenery he says, 'The view of the bay of Penobscot is one of the most agreeable prospects that the eye can enjoy. The bay is very extensive, and is interspersed with numberless islets of various magnitudes, most of which are inhabited. It is but seldom that any considerable number of vessels is to be seen in this bay.' It seems that the party had no easy time crossing the river at Belfast where the bridge now is. Of this the French visitor wrote, 'we were to pass this river at a place where the access is extremely difficult. The ferryboat is very small, and for horses very inconvenient. We were waiting for it a whole hour, and thought ourselves fortunate in reaching the opposite bank, when the wind became boisterous, the tide rose higher in the river, and our horses were growing unruly.' The general's negro conducted over two of the horses, swimming. 'They spent the night at the house of a person of the name of Nicholson, farmer and landholder of some eminence,' who 'has lived for these four and thirty years in Prospect.' There seems little doubt that the name was really Nichols."

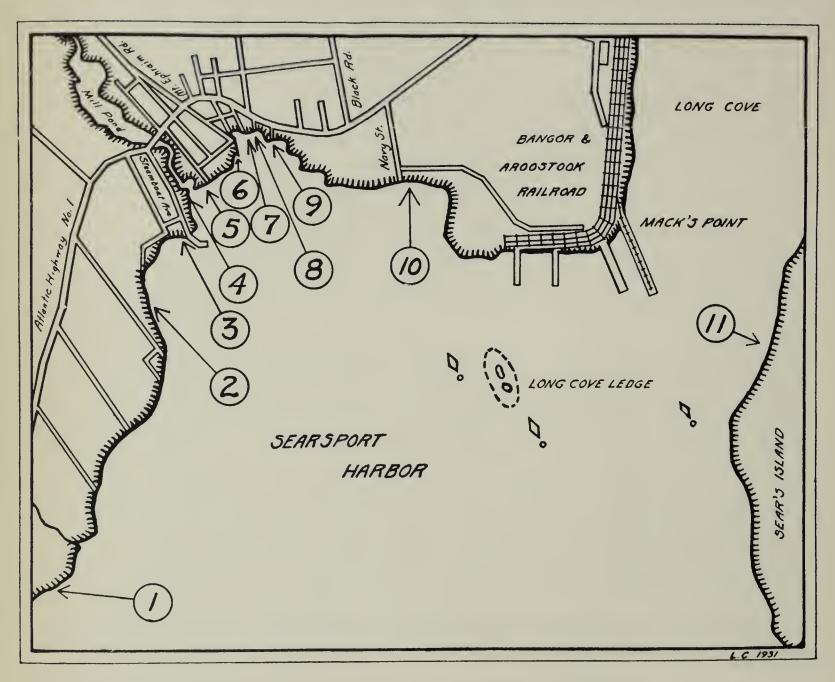
Doctor Amelia Ford of Searsport, who is compiling an historical sketch of the town of Searsport, includes the above paragraphs as interesting statements of facts in her manuscript which she was kind enough to place at my disposal some time ago.

The beginning of Searsport as a civilized community actually appears to date from the Spring of 1770 and the choice of this particular section of the Penobscot coast for a home seems to have been due chiefly to John Mitchell, a Scotch-Irish Surveyor of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who made a voyage to eastern Maine on a surveying trip for the Governor of Massachusetts.

The history of Searsport is closely interwoven with that of the Carver family. As an old shipping town on the coast of Maine, the early maritime days of Searsport would prove particularly worthy of record. The sons of these early American shipowners were trained by their fathers in their own calling—they worked in the shipyards and became skilled masters and, as traders, they "rounded the Horn" and sailed the Southern Seas to India and China.

Lincoln Colcord, well-known Maine author, a resident of Searsport and student of its history, informs the writer that,





LOCATION OF OLD SHIPYARDS IN SEARSPORT HARBOR

Prepared by Lincoln Colcord

- 1. Sch. Two Sons, 1832 2. Gilkey Yard 3. Havener Yard 4. Mathews Yard 5. Water St. Yard 6. Leach Yard 7. Merithew Yard 8. Carver Yard 9. McGilvery Yard 10. "Navy" or Goodell Yard
- 11. Sch. Benjamin Joseph, 1810; Sch. Belfast, 1812

unfortunately "so far as I know there is no history of just this sort of a New England shipbuilding town. New Bedford was a whaling town. The histories of Salem center around the opening of the China trade. In Searsport we have the more general commercial enterprise at its best and most characteristic; the social and industrial aspects of the community were unique for shipbuilding as it was practised in Searsport had all the essentials of a co-operative enterprise. In short, an analysis of the conditions which gave a town of three thousand inhabitants such astonishing vitality and such an inordinate influence in the sea-faring life of the Atlantic coast, is well worth study. In its day the town was really remarkable."

Searsport was named for David Sears of Boston, the famous merchant in the China trade, who made one of the country's great fortunes in the early days of the last century. When the town was incorporated, David Sears happened to be its most influential citizen. He owned Sears island, then known as Brigadier's island, which had come to him through foreclosure of mortgages on the Knox estate after the untimely death of General Knox of Thomaston. On this island, containing 1,000 acres, a hundred years ago David Sears had a large summer residence, the cellar of which is still plainly visible, and he maintained a farm where he kept blooded stock. Sears left his valuable library to the town of Searsport, but never had business relations with the shipbuilding and shipping enterprises that grew up in the community.

Once Searsport boasted eight shipyards launching the same type of vessel. There several generations of the Carver family were born — all actively participating in its shipbuilding and maritime pursuits. The old town was then the home of one-tenth of the deep water Captains in the American Merchant Marine and actually produced more ship masters than any town of its size in the United States. Now the water front is silent, the unused wharves have broken up and gradually disappeared, and the last vestiges of the wind jammers are gone.

The accompanying chart of Searsport Harbor showing the location of the old shipyards near the center of the town was prepared by Lincoln Colcord in an effort to preserve material

which is in danger of disappearing without record and was part of an article, *Old Shipyards of Searsport*, written by Mr. Colcord and published in the *Bangor Daily News*, January 31st, 1931, and from which article the following excerpts are quoted.

"The construction of a wooden ship did not require a great deal of equipment, and none of this equipment was of a permanent nature. In 50 years an open beach can easily be all that remains of a ship yard where half a dozen square-riggers of 1,500 tons were once built for the China trade. Tide and weather have done their work, a new beach has formed where the old one originally lay, and the ship yard has entirely disappeared.

"In the matter of written records, also, the old shipyards were unfortunate. But from various sources it has been possible to draw up a fairly comprehensive picture of shipbuilding in

Searsport as it appeared in the old days.

"Like all sound enterprises, the shipping supremacy of Searsport developed from small beginnings. The upper end of Penobscot Bay was not permanently settled until the close of the American Revolution. For the first generation up to 1800 or 1810, the early settlers were occupied in clearing their farms, building their houses and barns, and establishing themselves on the land.

"At the same time traffic with Massachusetts went on almost wholly by water, in sloops and small schooners; these settlers were as much coastwise sailors as they were farmers. The trade in fish and wood and the surplus produce of their farms, soon showed them the value of building, owning and operating their

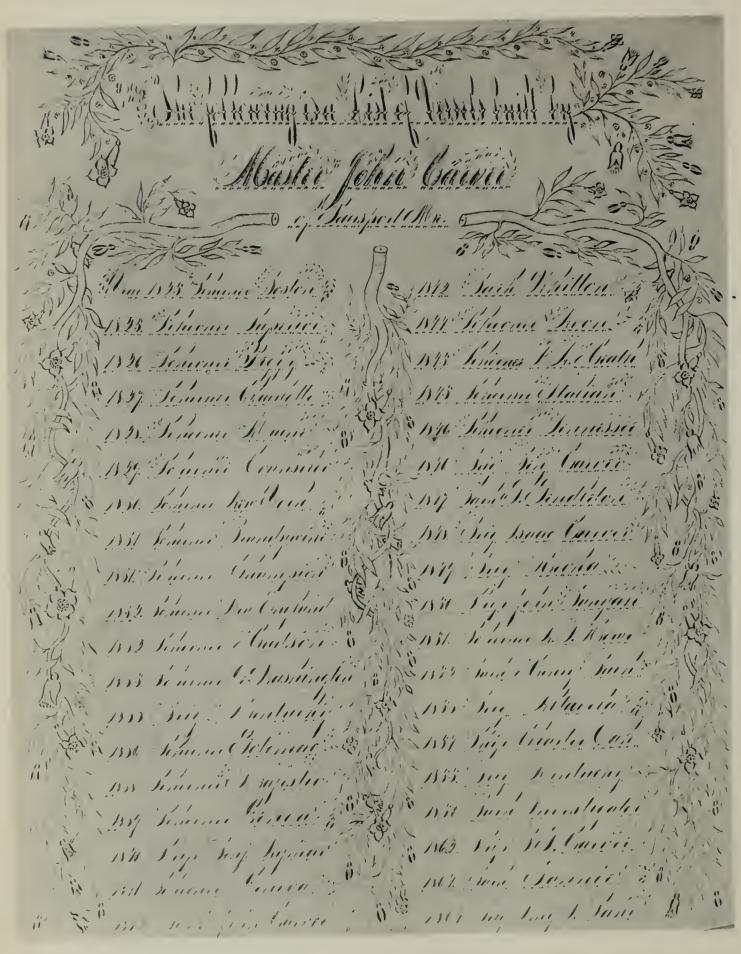
own vessels.

"Searsport's shipping history can roughly be divided into four periods. The first, from 1800 to 1820, is concerned wholly with the coastwise trade to Boston, New York and Baltimore, in vessels of 100 tons or less, mostly sloops and topsail schooners. Between 1820 and 1840, schooners and brigs of 200 tons pushed out to the West Indies and Gulf ports, opening up the second period in which merchants later ventured in trade to South

America, the Mediterranean and the North Sea.

"After 1840, Searsport square-riggers began in earnest to sail to foreign ports and soon were rounding the Horn to the West Coast for hides and wool or following the courses of the Salem pioneers to China, Japan and India. This period lasted through the gold rush of '49 and the clipper ship era. The fourth period marked the revival of American shipping after the Civil War, when the town became more active as the home of ship owners and masters, and shipbuilding in Searsport was gradually discontinued.





VESSELS BUILT BY MASTER JOHN CARVER Original list from the collection of Amos Dow Carver

"In the latter period wooden ships of large size were being called for, running as high as 2500 and 3000 tons, and it was found impracticable to launch such vessels from the relatively shallow beaches of Searsport. Shipbuilding on the Maine coast then centered in Bath, Newcastle, Rockport and other localities where steep beaches and deep water were available. The largest vessel ever built in Searsport was the full-rigged ship William H. Connor of 1,500 tons, launched from the Carver yard in 1877.

"The first Searsport-built vessel of which we have any definite knowledge was the little schooner Friendship, set up at the mouth of Mill Brook near the present residence of Mrs. William Parse, and launched in 1807. In 1810 the schooner Benjamin Joseph was built for Capt. John Park on the shore of Sears Island, then known as Brigadier's Island, probably on the steep beach opposite the B. & A. R. R. wharf on Mack's Point. In 1812 the schooner Belfast was also built at Sears Island for Capt. Phineas Pendleton 1st. The same year she was captured by the British off Whitehead, at the entrance to Muscle Ridge Channel below Rockland.

"After the War of 1812 ship building in Searsport seems to have started with a rush. In 1816 four schooners were built, the *Packet*, the *Minerva*, the *Sally Ann* and the *Sally*. These vessels marked the beginning of the four chief yards at the head of the harbor, later to develop into the Mathews, Merithew, Carver and McGilvery yards, which on account of favorable location were destined to develop into the chief shipbuilding centers of the town."

The first vessel to be launched from the Carver yard was the schooner *Boston*, built by John Carver in 1824 for Captain John Fowler. The list of vessels constructed in the Carver yard in succeeding years is impressive. It runs as follows:

1824	Sch. Boston	1833 Sch. George Washington
1825	Sch. Superior	1833 Brig Kentucky
1826	Sch. Peggy	1836 Sch. Vandalia
1827	Sch. Charlotte	1837 Sch. Majestic
1828	Sch. Maine	1839 Sch. Genoa
1829	Sch. Counsellor	1840 Ship B. Aymar
1830	Sch. New York	1841 Sch. Geneva
1831	Sch. Brandywine	1842 Bark John Carver
1831	Sch. Champion	1842 Bark Whitten
1832	Sch. Hudson	1844 Sch. Avon
1832	Sch. New England	1845 Sch. F. A. Heath

1845	Sch. Italian	1864	Brig Atlantic
1846	Sch. Tennessee	1864	Bark Alina
1846	Brig Benjamin Carver	1865	Sch. Chattanooga
1847	Bark Phineas Pendleton	1865	Bark Fannie
1848	Brig Isaac Carver	1866	Bark Augustine Kobbe
	Brig Keoka	1867	Brig Amy A. Lane
1850	Ship John Bunyan	1869	Brig J. H. Lane
1851	Sch. A. F. Howe	1871	Bark T. F. Whitten
1852	Brig Mary E. Thompson	1874	Sch. Lizzie Lane
	Bark Henry Buck	1874	Bark Wealthy Pendleton
1853	${ m Brig}$ $Altevela$	1876	Ship Clarissa B. Carver
	Brig Prentiss Hobbs	1877	Ship William H. Connor
	Ship Charter Oak	1878	Bark C. D. Bryant
	Brig Kentucky 2nd	1881	Sch. Lackawanna
	Bark Investigator	1882	Sch. Edward L. Warren
	Ship B. F. Carver		
	~	Soh	o o m o m a

25 Schooners

11 Brigs

11 Barks

6 Ships

Total 53 Vessels

To continue the quotations from Mr. Colcord's article:

"All these vessels, 25 schooners, 11 brigs, 11 barks and 6 full-rigged ships, were launched from the wharf that used to stand at the foot of the street leading past the building now owned by David Nickels and occupied by the Gospel Mission. A year ago the sawmill of Leroy Littlefield stood on the exact location of the old Carver Yard (which is still owned by the Carver family). Nothing but a huge pile of sawdust now marks the spot where 53 different vessels slid into the water and began their various careers."

The ship John Bunyan, 647 tons, built in the Carver Yard in 1850, was the first vessel in Searsport constructed from a full set of moulds. That is, the lines of this ship, taken from a construction model, were laid down in a mould-loft and a mould made for each individual timber—the moulds being cut out of thin board. This made it possible for the moulds to be shipped to the woods and the timbers shaped there, where the trees were felled. They could be distributed to different

points, and even sent South, as in the case of some of the later ships built in Searsport. The frames would be lettered and numbered to correspond with the moulds, and the timbers would be delivered at the yard ready to set up. After 1850 the larger ships built in Searsport were constructed in this fashion. Previous to the building of the John Bunyan, the practice had been to set up the stem and stern post, decide on the width of the vessel, and set up three or four complete sets of timbers along the keel, probably the midship section, one at the bluff of the bows, and one at the break of the run. These were connected by battens, the lines of the vessel were gunned in by eye in this way, bending the battens in or out; and the between-timbers were shaped in the yard to fit against these lines of battens. This made it necessary for all the timber to be delivered green in the yard. It accounted also for the square, clumsy shape of the older vessels. No construction models were made prior to 1850 in the case of Searsport vessels.

John Carver was master builder of 25 schooners, 6 brigs, 5 barks and 3 ships in the Carver Yard, the majority of which were built according to the old-fashioned plan. He is reported to have growled a good deal over this innovation in construction, althought he adopted it for practical reasons, chiefly concerned with the ease of getting out timber and setting up a vessel. It should be noted, too, that this was just the time (1850) when the matter of refining a vessel's lines was being agitated along the whole Atlantic seaboard; speed was being called for, clipper ships were being built, and all master builders were learning things about ship design that they never knew before.

Two of the John Carver brigs were named *Kentucky*, the first, a full-rigged vessel of 158 tons, being built in 1833 for a peaceful trader to be commanded by his brother, Captain Benjamin Carver, but later sold to New York merchants for a slaver. She successfully landed several cargoes of Africans in the Southern States but was finally run ashore to prevent capture by a government gunboat — the crew having set her afire and escaped in boats.

The Charter Oak was a small ship, 165 feet long, by 33.6 by 23 feet, and registered 941 tons. She was built at Searsport,

in 1854, by John Carver, for his brother, Captain Benjamin F. Carver, Sr., and his associates in the firm of Walsh, Carver & Chase (New York shipowners, managers and brokers). The firm's immediate and ultimate successors, Carver & Barnes, and William E. Barnes, were managing owners of the *Charter Oak* during the 35 years of her life as a sailing ship. The *Charter Oak* was employed in general carrying trade, fortunate in her operations and profitable to her owners, making voyages to all parts of the world, although the greater proportion of her operations were ports in the Orient. Included in her itinerary were two passages from China with coolies.

The first voyage of the Clarissa B. Carver, built by George Albert Carver, was from Bangor, Maine, to Liverpool and thence to Calcutta and thereafter she continued in trade between North Atlantic ports and those of India, China and Japan. She made no passages to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn but on three occasions reached that port from the Orient to load wheat for Europe. She had several noteworthy passages to her credit and her voyage around the world in 1882-1883 was remarkably fast, its first section being 116 days from Philadelphia to Yokohoma, this being reported as the fastest passage made to that date. She then loaded a full cargo at Kobe and crossed to San Francisco in 32 days of mostly stormy weather, losing three topsails and the mainyard in a whirlwind. From San Francisco she made the run to Liverpool in 102 days. Captain Joshua B. Nichols was in command at that period. On December 9, 1884, she cleared from New York under command of Captain Leroy Dow, and arrived at Yokohoma, April 25, 1885, a passage then said to be the fastest ever made at that season of the year, the average for vessels leaving Atlantic ports in the month of December being 170 days, with 150 days as the shortest made during the previous 14 years. On one of her voyages from New York she is reported to have made Anjer on the 67th day out, which would be phenomenally fast time, but exact dates of departure and arrival are not now obtainable and full confirmation of the reported run cannot be made. During the night of June 7, 1885, the Clarissa B. Carver, bound to New York, was run down near the entrance to Hiogo harbor by the British

steamer Glamorganshire, and foundered in less than an hour. The steamer was badly damaged and was beached, her cargo of tea being forwarded by another steamer. Later the ship and cargo were sold by auction, bringing \$4,950. A suit brought against the owners of the steamer for some \$100,000 resulted in a judgment in favor of the ship and this was later sustained after an appeal had been taken to the courts in London.

Speed was always a characteristic of American sailing vessels. In fact it was not unusual for crack Clipper ships to beat the early steamers in the trip from Boston to Liverpool. As steamers improved in speed, seaworthiness and dependability, the supremacy of the superb Yankee Clippers declined. The late sixties saw the practical end of the era to which they belonged. The great sailing vessel era has slipped into the past, and it will probably not return.

"Now nothing is left of the days of sailing craft and wooden ship building to indicate the life that went on in one of the most prominent shipping centers of the New England coast. It would be difficult to convince the summer visitors who make the Searsport beaches their playground or the younger generation that has recently grown up in the town, that over two hundred sailing vessels of different rigs were built on the half-mile of short-front comprising the head of the harbor, in some nine or ten different ship yards, in the 80 years between 1810 and 1890. And it would be impossible to show them the nature and extent of the activities that went on as a result of this ship building — how completely the shipping enterprise absorbed the whole energy of the town.

"The life produced in a town of less than 300 inhabitants by the construction of eleven vessels in a single year almost staggers the imagination. When one considers all the by-products of ship building, such as transportation of timber, blacksmithing and iron work, treenail making, rigging, sail and spar making, painting and coppering, cabin finishing, and outfitting generally, which throve along with the main enterprise, one realizes how active and properous the community must have been and how closely it centered around a single industry.

"All these vessels had their individual careers and suffered various fates in the course of time. Most of them lasted for many years and were an integral part of New England's maritime greatness during the 19th century. The many accidents

that befell them read like chapters from an old romance, and tell another side of Searsport's story on the sea.

"The record could be prolonged indefinitely. It brings the reader face to face with the lives of the men who commanded and manned these vessels. Such men once made up the bulk of Searsport's male population. Most of them went to sea for twenty or thirty years, some much longer. Multiply this fact by two hundred vessels and three generations of sea-faring men and you have an amazing total, in terms of action and achievement, hardship and tragedy."

The following is a list of Brigs, Barks, Barkentines and Ships built in Searsport, with their master builders, commanders and tonnage:

Year	Brig	Commander	Builder	Tons
1833	Kentucky, 1st	Benjamin Carver	John Carver	158
1837	Grand Turk	John P. Nichols	John Shirley	196
1840	Calcutta	Benjamin B. Park	Henry Mathews	163
1840	Ross	George Dyer	John Shirley	185
1842	Tangier	Joseph Park	John Shirley	165
1842	Demerara	John C. Blanchard	Henry Mathews	192
1843	Baltic	Jeremiah Sweetser, 1st	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	217
1845	Telos	Elisha Lamphor	Henry Mathews	168
1845	Viator	Lebbues Curtis	John Carver	164
1845	Charles Heath	Augustus Lamphor	John Shirley	163
1845	Sea Belle	I. N. Harriman	James Blanchard	172
1846	Franklin Adams	Leonard Felker	John Shirley	182
1846	Benjamin Carver	James N. Carver	John Carver	155
1846	Mellazzo	Amos Nichols	Henry Mathews	169
1846	Catherine Nickels	J. C. Nickels	Henry Mathews	192
1846	T. P. Perkins	Welcome Gilkey	T. P. Perkins	194
1846	Roamer	Robert Porter	William Nichols	158
1847	Albatross	Frank Cochran	Henry Mathews	177
1847	Sea Bean	Richard Merithew	James Burgin	167
1847	Mariel	Hezekiah Staples	James Burgin	182
1847	Alpheus Field	Getchell A. Maddocks	Alpheus Field	176
1848	Lewis Bean	James G. Park	Marshall Dutch	148
1848	Eliza Merithew	Alexander Griffin	John Shirley	152
1848	Mercy Counsins	James G. Park	John Shirley	164
1848	Isaac Carver	Eben Curtis	John Carver	180
1849	Keoka	Phineas P. Carver	John Carver	160
1849	Henry Mathews	I. N. Harriman	Henry Mathews	169
1849	Marshall Dutch	John W. McGilvery	Marshall Dutch	168
1851	Harriet McGilvery	Levi Crockett	Marshall Dutch	169
1852	Mary E. Thompson	Jeremiah Grant	Marshall Dutch	184
1853	Prentice Hobbs	Nathan P. Carver	John F. Nichols	177
1853	Altareta	Charles G. Carver	John Carver	183
1853	Stephen Thurston	John C. Beals	John Shirley	188
1854	George Amos	Peleg Nichols	James Burgin	169
1854	Iza	Thomas Williams	Henry Mathews	164
1854	Chesley Mathews	Jeremiah Warren	Henry Mathews	159
1855	B. K. Eaton	Theophilus Eaton	Marshall Dutch	196
1855	A. J. Ross	Jeremiah Sweetser	Marlboro Packard	197

Year	Brig	Commander	Builder	Tons
1855	Kentucky, 2nd	James Nickels	John Carver	250
1859	Charles Wesley	James McGilvery	Marshall Dutch	182
1860	Hydra	Horatio Harriman	Marlboro Packard	196
1863	Jeremiah	William Ford	Marshall Dutch	302
1864	Atlanta	John Dow	George A. Carver	262
1866	Clytie	John Dow	George A Carver	369
1867	Amy A. Lane	Andrew L. Carver	George A. Carver	388
1867	Manson	R. C. Gilkey	Elisha Dunbar	264
1868	Amelia Emma	William Carlon	Marlboro Packard	273
1869	Eliza F. Dunbar	W. S. Nickels	Elisha Dunbar	269
1869	H. H. Wright	William Meyers	Marshall Dutch	407
1869	J. H. Lane	Franklin Shute		391
1000	0. 11. 11anc	riankim Shute	George A. Carver	001
Year	Bark	Captain	Builder	Tons
1841	Cuba	Alfred Blanchard	Henry Mathews	233
1842	J. Carver	Phineas Pendleton	John Carver	319
1842	Whitten	Samuel Curtis	John Carver	375
1845	David Nickels	David Nickels	Henry Mathews	193
1845	S. Piker	Joseph C. Merithew	John Shirley	196
1847	P. Pendleton	Samuel Curtis	John Carver	376
1847	J. Merithew	Freeman McGilvery	John Shirley	276
1848	D. S. Goodell	Daniel S. Goodell	Marshall Dutch	196
1850	J. B. Johnson	Everett Staples	Marshall Dutch	273
1850	Mary Elizabeth	Daniel S. Goodell	Sebra Crooker	398
1851	B. Colcord	Benj. B. Park	Marshall Dutch	293
1851	Henrietta	Willard J. Treat	Marshall Dutch	286
1852	Henry Buck	Phineas Pendleton	John Carver	583
1852	John Wesley	Lebbeus Curtis	John Shirley	520
1852	Sarah A. Nickels	Jonathan C. Nickels	Marshall Dutch	348
1852	Eliza A. Cochran	Franklin Bochran	Henry Mathews	301
1853	Fannie Buck	John W. McGilvery	Marshall Dutch	383
1854	Trovatore	Phineas P. Carver	John F. Nichols	319
	Talavera	Benj. S. Merithew	Elisha Dunbar	522
1855	L. A. Nichols	David Nickels	Marshall Dutch	525
1856	Aberdeen	Benj. F. Rice	Elisha Dunbar	321
	Tejuca	Horace Harriman	Marlboro Packard	
1856	Orchilla	Ralph Devereaux	Henry Mathews	339
1856	Investigator	Phineas Pendleton	John Carver	599
1859	Moonbeam	Amos Dow	Marlboro Packard	692
1860	S. Blaisdell	Theophelus Eaton	Elisha Dunbar	613
1860	Almona	Augustus Lamphor	Marshall Dutch	438
1861	E. F. Harriman	Ferd Harriman	Elisha Dunbar	391
1862	Commodore Dupont	Thomas Clifford	Marlboro Packard	434
1862	Alexina	Levi Crockett	Elisha Dunbar	472
1863	Desiah	Lincoln Gilkey	Marlboro Packard	565
1864	Arletta	Andrew D. Colcord	Marshall Dutch	373
1864	Alina	Everett Staples	George A. Carver	425
1865	Fannie	Charles G. Carver	George A. Carver	405
1865	Robert Porter	Cyrus G. Nichols	Elisha Dunbar	840
1866	Augustine Kobbe	Phineas Carver	George A. Carver	522
1866	Goodell	Wm. H. Goodell	Elisha Dunbar	839
1866	Goodell	Levi Crockett	Elisha Dunbar	839
1868	Clara	David Nickels	Marshall Dutch	523
1871	T. F. Whitten	Benj. Carver	George A. Carver	$\begin{array}{c} 525 \\ 532 \end{array}$
1873	H. Black	Forest W. Treat	Marlboro Packard	573
	C. E. McGilvery	Joseph Wallnutt	Marlboro Packard	402
1875	F. W. Carlon	William Carlon	Marlboro Packard	531
			Limitoro Lauraru	OOT

Year	Bark	Captain	Builder	Tons
1874	Beatrice Havener	Isaac H. Havener	Elisha Dunbar	552
1874	Wealthy Pendleton	Wm. H. Blanchard	Josiah C. Dutch	809
1878	C. D. Bryant	Jasper N. Nichols	Josiah C. Dutch	929
1891	Mabel I. Meyers	William Meyers	Josiah C. Dutch	669
	•		m.c	m
Year	Ship	Commander	Master Builder	Tons
1840	B. Aymar	Benj. Carver, 1st	John Carver	516
1850	John Bunyan	Amos Nichols	John Carver	647
1854	Charter Oak	Phin. Pendleton, 2d	John Carver	964
1854	Martin Luther	Amos Nichols	James Burgin	984
1857	Matilda	Robert Porter	M. Packard	849
1854	Mary Goodell	Daniel S. Goodell	Eben Mayo	761
1862	B. F. Carver	Charles G. Carver	Geo. A. Carver	648
1865	S. F. Hersey	Everett Staples	M. Packard	990
1866	Oneida	James McGilvery	M. Packard	1180
1869	John C. Potter	George McClure	M. Packard	1244
1870	Wm. McGilvery	Albert N. Nickels	M. Packard	1300
1875	Premier	John W. McGilvery	M. Packard	1392
1876	R. R. Thomas	Peleg B. Nichols	Elisha Dunbar	1389
1876	Clarissa B. Carver	John Dow	Geo. A. Carver	1144
1877	Wm. H. Conner	John G. Pendleton	M. Packard	1496

In addition to the list of schooners built by the Carver yard,* the following were also built in Searsport:

Year	Schooner	Master Builder	Tons
1858	Rainbow	C. H. Havener	103
1871	Brunette	W. West	86
1872	F. A. Colcord	N. Parse	88
1866	Stephen Woodbury	S. E. Woodbury	117
1865	Chattanooga	Black Otis	115
1874	Lizzie Lane	W. West	231
1884	Sallie I. On	W. West	550
1861	William Butman	N. Smart	109
1890	Georgia Gilkey	W. R. Gilkey	641
1845	Avon	Woodman Carver	127
1833	Mexican	Benjamin Colcord	84
1881	Lackawanna	A. Ğ. Closson	165
1882	Edward L. Warren	Otis Colson	130

^{*}See Pages 139-140.

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MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

WILL OF WILLIAM CARVER (1742)

In ye name of God amen the fift day of April 1742 I William Carver of Marshfield in ye County of Plymouth in ye Province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England yeoman being sick and aged & infirm of body but of sound mind & memory thanks be given to God for ye Same & Calling to mind ye uncertainty of this Life & being desirous to Settle things in order before my decease do make and ordain this my last will & testament in mannr & form following viz, first and principally I Commend my Soul to God my Creator and my body to ye Earth from whnce it was taken to be buried in Such descent Christian manner as to my Executor hereafter named Shall be thought most meet & Convenient & as to Such worldly goods or Estate as ye Lord in mercy hath given me my mind and will is that ye Same Shall be Imployed & disposed of as in this my will hereafter is Expressed that is to Say I give and bequeath to my son John Carver his heirs & Assigns a piece of meaow at ye upper End & down to an old ditch Running a Cross my meadow to ye upland. I also give to him & his heirs & Assigns ye one half of my part of a sedge flatt Lying in greens Harbour River in Marshfield aforesaid.

Item I give and bequeath unto my Son William Carver his heirs & assigns the westerly part of my farm viz, ye upland whereon I now dwell as ye fence now divideth it I also give to him ye thirty pounds I have already let him have and ten pounds more in good bills of Credit of ye old tenour or two pounds and ten Shillings in the bills made in the year 1741 for ye Supply of the Treasury

Item I give and bequeath unto my Son Josiah Carver that bond against Capt Isaac Little which he hath now in his hands and also I give to him one Cow more

Item I give and bequeath unto my Son Joshua Carver his heirs and Assigns forever all my lands and meadows that is not given away to my other Sons as is above mentioned or Expressed

Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Milicent Carver two feather beds and ye bedding belonging to them and two Cows also I give unto my son Joshua Carver one yoke of oxen and all the husbandry tackling or tools without doors and further my will is that my Son John shall have a Silver Spoon & My Son William shall have one Silver Spoon & my Son Josiah shall have one Silver Spoon & my son Joshua shall have one Silver Spoon & my daughter Mary Standish shall have one Silver Spoon & my daughter Elizabeth shall have one Silver Spoon and my daughter Millicent shall have one Silver Spoon also my Will is that my Son Joshua Carver shall have my mare and pay all my Just debts

Item I give unto my daughter Mary Standish my daughter Elizabeth Taylor my daughter Sarah Taylor and my daughter Millicent Carver all the Remainder of my moveable Estate

Equally to be divided amongst them four

Item I give unto my daughter Millicent Carver a room in my dwelling house to live in so long as She Remains unmarried and Lastly I do hereby Constitute and appoint my Son Joshua Carver Sole Executor of this my last will & testament In wittness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal ye day and year above written

Signed Sealed published and declared by ye sd William Carver ye testator to be his last will & testament in ye presence

his
William X Carver (seal)
mark

John Dingley
John Dingly jur.
Arthur Howland

Plymo. Ss. Oct. 10th 1760 This will being presented to me by ye sd Exe. for probate The sd. John Dingley Junr. made oath yt. he saw he sd. Willm. Carver ye Testator Sign & Seal & heard him Declare this Instrumt. to be his last will & Tetament & that he with Mr. John Dingley & Arthur Howland since deceased at ye Same time in the Testators presence Subscribed as witnesses & yd. he was then of Sound mind

Before me Jno. Cushing Judge of Probt.

A true copy

Attest: Sumner A. Chapman Register.

Will allowed—October 10, 1760.

APPRAISAL OF WILLIAM CARVER ESTATE

To the Honbl. John Cushing, Esqr. Judge of Probate for ye County of Plymouth Ss.

We ye Subscribers having taken a view & made a Just & Equall apprizment of all ye Estate Both Real & Personall whereof Mr.

William Carver Late of Marshfield Deceased. Died Seized off (viz)

To His Purse & appariell Law-full money	£29- 2-0-3
To Eight Silver Spoons & a Cup	5-18-0-0
To Notes of hand	10-10-7-2
To Real Estate	901- 6-8-0
To Live Stock	38- 2-8-0
To Hursbandary tools	1-15-4-0
To Carpanter tools	1- 1-4-0
To Brass & Pewter	2-15-0-3
To Beds furniture & other Lining	21- 1-2-1
To Sunderies in Lumber	8- 2-6-1
	£1019-15-5-2
To Cash reed. by the Exr. of his Father	10-16-0
	£1030-11-5-2

Marshfield ye 24th of October A. D. 1760

Samuel Williamson Nathaniel Winslow Neh. Thomas.

Plimouth Ss. October 28th, 1760 — Joshua Carver Exr. of the Testament of sd decd. made Oath that the above Inventory contains all the Estate of said decd. that he knows of & that when he shall know of more, he will give it in, the said Apprizers being also under Oath as to the Equality of the above apprizement.

Jno. Cushing Before Me Judge of Probt. A true copy

> Sumner A. Chapman. Attest: Register.

Whereas we Ebenezer Fish & John Wadsworth of Duxboro: & Thos. Foord Junr. of Marshfield all in the county of Plymouth being all impowered and directed by virtue of a warrt. from the honrl. John Cushing Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Plimo, to make a Just & equal apprizement of all the Estate that Mr. William Carver late of Marshfield aforesd. decd. died seized off which we have done in the following manner & form.

To his Apparel	6. 18 8.
To his live Stock of Creatures	50. 7. 0.
To all his moveable goods	94. 27. 10.
To his Notes & Interest cast on them due	74. 11. 4.

To half his wood lott or all his Part of the lott

To his homestead farm with all the Buildings & Appertenances thereunto belonging

32. 9. 4.

£598. 4. 7.

And Ss. we have thus done according to our warrant & made the apprizement to the best of our Judgment of the said William Carver decds. Estate. In Testimony whereof we the sd. Ebenr. Fish, John Wadsworth & Thomas Foord have hereunto sett to our hands The 10th of January A. D. 1764.

Ebenezer Fish John Wadsworth Thomas Foord Junr.

Plymouh Ss. January 12 1764. The above named Ebenezer Fish Thomas Foord Junr. & John Wadsworth personally appeared & made oath that this Inventory is a Just & equal apprizement of the Estate of Mr. Wm. Carver late of Marshfield decd.

Sworn before me Abijah White Just. Peace March 1764. The admr. on sd. decds. Estate made oath that this Invo. contains the whole thereof so far as he knows & that when he shall know of more he, I give it in. Before me

Jno. Cushing Judge of Probt.

A true copy of record

Attest: Sumner A. Chapman.

Register.

DEED FROM INDIANS TO JONATHAN CARVER (1767)

To Jonathan Carver

A Cheif under the most mighty and potent George the Third, King of the English, and other Nations, the fame of whose Courageous Warriors have reached Our ears, & has been more fully told to us by our good Brother Jonathan aforesaid, whom we rejoice to see come among us, and bring us good news from his Country: We, cheifs of the Nawdow issies, who have hereto set our seals, do, by these Presents, for Ourselves and Heirs forever, in return for the many Presents and other good Services done by the said Jonathan, to Ourselves and allies, give, grant, and Convey to him the said Jonathan, and to his Heirs and assigns forever, The whole of a Certain Tract or Territory of Land, Bounded as follows: vizs From the Fall of St. Anthony, running on the east Bank of the Mississippi, nearly

South east as far as the South end of Lake Pepin, where the Chippeway River joins the Mississippi; and from thence Eastwardly Five days travel accounting twenty English miles per day and from thence North Six days travel at Twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the Fall of St. Anthony, on a direct straight line We do for Ourselves, Heirs, and Assigns forever, give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs & Assigns all the said Lands with all the Trees Rocks and Rivers therein; reserving for ourselves & Heirs the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on Land not planted And improved by the said Jonathan, his Heirs and assigns.

To which we have fixed Our respective Seals: at the great Cave, May the first, one thousand seven hundred and Sixty

seven.

Hawnopawjatin Otchtongoomliskcaw his mark

The foregoing with the signets from Two Indian Cheif of the Nawdowissie Tribes near the Fall of St. Anthony on the River Mississippi to Captⁿ Jonathan Carver, dated at the Great Cave on May First, one thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Seven is a true Copy of An Original Deed Compared according & the Testimonies of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters & Dr. John Coakley Lettsary M. D. as stated in a petition to Congress by Samuel Harrison on behalf of the Heirs of Capt Jonathan Carvey praying for recognition of the same as on file in the Senate Office of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States: Examined this 23^d day of April one thousand Eight hundred & six at the Capital in the City of Washington

Attest Samuel A. Otis Secretary of the Senate of the

United States

Signed in presence of

Samuel Eliot Jr. The above is Certified under the Seal of the Secretary of State, James Madison

To all to whom these presents shall come,

We, the cheifs and Warriors of the tribes of Indians do by Our signatures to this writing or instrument witness and acknowledge that a Deed or grant of land was made by Our fathers to Captain Jonathan Carver for a tract of land situate at the fall of St. Anthony on the Mississippi River, and that we have a traditional record thereof Complying with the within deed, we are willing and desire that the title to the said lands should be vested in the associates of the Mississippi land Company of New York and pray Our Father at Washington to grant our said request. In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and mark at Lac Traver- the seventeenth day of February A. D. 1821.

In presence of Witnesses John Palmer Bourke K. McKenzie Frederick Dickson	Ouckien	his X mark his	Tangah
Wm. Laidlaw Peter Powell Joseph Jeffryes	Tachachp	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tainche
	Kachi	X mark	Nobine
	Chateau	his X mark	Houman
			or Petit Corbeau
]	District

District of New York

City and County of New York on this thirteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and twenty four, before me William P. Van Ness District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of New York personally came and appeared Chateau Houmans, otherwise called Petit Corbeau, proved to my satisfaction by the Oath of William Dickson Indian Interpreter, to be the person of that name, who hath put his mark, as one of the parties subscribed to the above instrument The said William Dickson having deposeth before me that he was well acquainted with the said Chateau Houmans having known him for many years and the said William Dickson further deposed before me that he was well acquainted with the language of the said Chateau Houmans being attached to the Deputation of his nation as their interpreter, and the said William Dickson having also been by me duly sworn well, truly and faithfully to Interpret the question which I should propose to the said Chateau Houmans and the answer which he would make thereto I thereupon Shewed the above instrument to the said Chateau Houmans, and in answer to question proposed by me to him through the said intrepreter, he acknowledged that he had signed (by putting his mark thereto) and executed the above instrument freely and voluntarily without restraint or compultion of any kind, that he was was acquainted with its contents, from having heard it read, when signed by him, and Now again by the above named interpreter and the said Chateau Houmans further declare before me, that the said above instrument was also signed freely and voluntarily in his presence by the other persons whose marks and names appear thereto subscribed at

or about the time and at the place in the said instrument mentioned.

W. P. Van Ness

On behalf of the Sioux tribe represented by me, I consent and request by this writing that the title to the tract of land granted to Captain Jonathan Carver, mentioned in the annexed Deed, be Confirmed to the associates of the Mississippi land Company of New York, In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my mark at the City of New York this thirteenth day of August in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four.

Witnessed by Abel T. Anderson

his
Eish tah X hum bah
mark

or Sleepy eyes

Southern District of New York

City & County of New York SS On this thirteenth day of August one thousand Eight hundred and twenty four, before me William P Van Ness district Judge of the U.S. for the Southern District of New York at the city of New York personally came and appeared Eish-tah-hum-bah otherwise called sleepy eyes a Cheif of the Sioux nations proved to my satisfaction by the oath of William Dickson Indian interpreter to be the person of that name, who hath put his mark to the within instrument as the person executing the same the said William Dickson having deposeth on oath before me, that he was well acquainted with the said Eish-tah-hum-bah or Sleepy eyes having known him for several years, and also that he the said William Dickson was well acquainted with the language of the said Eesh-tah-hum-bah being now attached to the deputation as one of their interpreters; and the said William Dickson having also been by me duly sworn well truly and faithfully to interprete the said within instrument, and such questions as I should put to the said indian, and the answer which he should make thereto, I thereupon showed the within instrument to the said Eesh-tah-hum-bah and the same was interpreted to him in my presence by the said William Dickson and he thereupon Signed the same by putting his mark thereto, in my presence and in answer to the question put by me to him through the said William Dickson as interpreter as aforesaid, he acknowledged that he signed and executed the said within instrument freely and voluntarily without restraint or compultion of any kind, and I further certify that at the time of the signing and acknowledgment aforesaid the deed or instrument therein reffered to, and hereunto annexed, was also produced to the said Eish-tah-hum-bah and was interpreted to him by the said William Dickson all which is to me satisfactory evidence of the due execution of the said within instrument and it is allowed to be recorded.

W. P. Van Ness

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the Original Deed handed me in my Office this day

> I Brisbois Register of Probate

STATE OF WISCONSIN Crawford County ss.

> In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal at Prairie du Chien, this 15th day of February A. D. 1935.

> > Effie Salmon Register of Deeds

DEED FROM CALEB CARVER TO JOSHUA CARVER (1771)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Caleb Carver of Marshfield in the County of Plymouth in New England, Yeoman, in consideration of the just sum of forty-four pounds lawfull money to me in hand paid before the delivery hereof by Joshua Carver of Marshfield aforesaid, Yeoman, have given, granted, bargain'd and sold, and do by these presents give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene and fully, freely and absolutely convey and confirm unto him the said Joshua Carver to him, his heirs and assigns forever. A certain piece or parcel of fresh meadow lying and being within the township of Marshfield aforesaid adjoining to Greens-Harbour-River, so called, by estimation about five acres be it more or less, and is bounded as follows: viz: Beginning at the Northeasterly corner of the land of Capt. Anthony Thomas being a stake and stones, standing by the Edge of the Upland and from thence by a ditch running about Southeast till it comes to the aforesaid Greens Habour River, and so by said River upstream, till it comes to an old ditch which is the bounds of said Thomas's Meadow, and

so by said Ditch till it comes to the upland and so along by the upland where the old fence stood till it comes to the first mentioned stake and stones, and is the whole of the fresh meadow which was given in the last will of my honoured grandfather, William Carver, late of Marshfield aforesaid, deceased to my Hon. Father John Carver of Marshfield aforesaid, Deceased. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted and bargained premises, together with all the privileges and appurtenances free of all incumbrances whatsoever to him the said Joshua Carver, his Heirs and Assigns, as an absolute Estate of Inheritance in fee simple forever. And I the said Caleb Carver for myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators do covenant and engage the above demised premises to him the said Joshua Carver, his Heirs and Assigns against the lawfull claims and demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever forever hereafter to Warrant, Secure and Defend by these presents. WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of October A. D., one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one — 1771 — and in the twelfth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God King &c. And I, Abigail Carver the wife of the above named Caleb Carver in consideration of the abovesaid sum paid my husband as abovesaid have and do by these presents resign, give up and quit all my Right of Dower, Power of thirds I now have or may have in the abovesaid premises as Witness my hand and seal the day and year abovesaid.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in the Presence of us

John Dingley

Kenelm Winslow

her

Abigail X Carver (Seal)

mark

Plymouth ss. October 28, 1778. The within named Caleb Carver and Abigail Carver his wife, personally appeared and severally acknowledged the within instrument my them executed to be their free act & deed before me

Kenelm Winslow Just. Pacis

Received April 14, 1773 & recorded.

Pr. John Cotton Regr.

The foregoing is a true copy from Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 57, page 96.

Attest: (signed) John B. Washburn Register.

DEED FROM ROBERT HOOPER TO REUBEN CARVER (1774)

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, that I, Robert Hooper of Marblehead in the County of Essex, Esq., in Consideration of Fifty four Pounds Lawfull Money, paid me by Reuben Carver of North-Yarmouth in the County of Cumberland, Yeoman, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, -do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Reuben Carver his heirs and assigns, a certain piece or parcel of Land lying and being in the Town of North-Yarmouth in the County of Cumberland aforesaid, containing Forty five acres, being on the N. end of the Lot No. 39 in Range B. bounded as follows: Westerly on Abraham Mitchell's land, northwesterly on land of late Benjamin Mitchell; * * * * * N. Easterly on Lot No. 36 Range C; Southeasterly on Land of Moses Sole. Being part of eighty five Acres of land I bought of Benjamin Mitchell and Mr. Mugrage, Administrators on the Estate of Captain Solomon Mitchell late of N. Yarmouth, deceased, or however otherwise the same is bonded or reputed to be bounded.

TO HAVE AND to HOLD the granted premises to the said Reuben Carver and his Heirs, to their use and Behoof forever.

And I do covenant with the said Reuben Carver his Heirs and Assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the Premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good Right to sell and convey the same to the said Reuben Carver and his Heirs, to hold in manner as aforesaid. And that I will Warrant and Defend the same to the said Reuben Carver and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, against the lawfull claims and Demands of all Persons for by or under me.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this 17th day of August, Anno Domini, 1774.

Witness

Isaac Mansfield Smith Hooper

) Rob't Hooper Seal

Essex ss. Marblehead Aug. 17, 1774 the within named Robert Hooper Esq. personally appear'd before me, and acknowledged the within Instrument to be his free Act and Deed.

Coram Isaac Mansfield Justice of Peace

Received 22nd June 1784 and recorded from the Original

Pr. Enoch Freeman Reg.

State of Maine

County of Cumberland, ss. Registry of Deeds, Portland, April 1932.

The foregoing is a true copy of the record of a deed recorded in Book 12, Page 533.

Attest:

A. Maude Carville Register of Deeds.

DEED FROM ISAIAH CUSHMAN TO AMOS CARVER (1784)

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That We Isaiah Cushman of Plymton in the County of Plymouth Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Yeoman and Sarah my Wife, in consideration of the sum of fifty two Pounds ten shillings lawfull money, to us in hand paid before the Delivery hereof, by Amos Carver of North-Yarmouth in the County of Cumberland Commonwealth, aforesaid, Yeoman, the Receipt whereof We do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted bargain'd and sold; and do by these Presents give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto him the said Amos his Heirs and Assigns forever. One moiety or half part, for quantity and quality of the hundred acre Lot No. Twenty nine on Range B. situate in said North-Yarmouth, drawn in sight of home Lot. No. 7, Originally Ephraim Crofts, and is bounded as by North Yarmouth Proprietors Records (reference thereto being had) may appear.

TO HAVE and to HOLD the said granted and bargained premises, together with all their appurtenances, to him the said

Amos Carver his Heirs and Assigns forever.

And We the said Isaiah Cushman and Sarah my Wife for ourselves, Our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do hereby covenant to and with the said Amos Carver his Heirs and Assigns, that at the sealing hereof We are the lawfull owner of said granted Premises, with their Appurtenances, and stand seized thereof in Our own proper Right as a good Estate in Fee Simple, that We have lawfull Right to sell the same as aforesaid, that they are free of all Incumbrances whatever. And further that We Our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, shall and will Warrant and Defend said granted Premises unto the said Amos Carver his Heirs and Assigns forever, against the claims of all People.

IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto set Our Hands and Seals this Twenty second day of May, Anno Domini, One Thou-

sand, Seven Hundred and Eighty four, 1784.

Sign'd and Seal'd and Deliver'd in)
Presence of us) Isaiah Cushman Seal
Ignatius Loring) Sarah Cushman Seal
Jabez Newland Cushman)

Plymouth ss. August 12th 1784. The above named Isaiah Cushman and Sarah his Wife personally appeared and acknowledged the above written instrument to be their act and deed.

Before Ignatius Loring Justice of the Peace

Receiv'd 23rd Oct. 1784 and recorded from the Original

Pr. Enoch Freeman Reg.

State of Maine

County of Cumberland ss. Registry of Deeds. Portland April 4, 1932.

The Foregoing is a true copy of the record of a deed recorded in Book 15, Page 184

Attest:

A. Maude Carville Register

DEED FROM BENJAMIN CARVER TO HENRY KNOX (1794)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I Benjamin Carver of Brigadiers Island so called) in the Bay of Penobscot in the County of Hancock and Commonwealth of Massachusetts yeoman or Housewright, in consideration of the sum of ten shillings to me in hand paid by Henry Knox of Philadelphia in the County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Esquire the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and for divers other good causes and considerations me hereunto moving Do for my self and my Heirs remise, release, sell and forever quit claim unto the said Henry Knox his Heirs and assigns forever the sd. Brigadiers Island, so called) containing by estimation between seven & eight hundred Acres more or less,-Togeather with all the estate, right, title, Interest use, property, Claim and demand whatsoever of me the said Benj'a Carver, which I now have, or at any time heretofore had of, in and to the aforementioned premises, with the appurtenances, or any part thereof, or which at any time heretofore has been held, used occupied or enjoyed as part or parcle of the same. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all the aforegranted and bargained premises, with the appurtenances to him the said Henry Knox his Heirs and assigns forever, with the reversion & Reversions remainder and remainders thereof, or any part or parcle thereof forever,

so that neither I the said Benjamin Carver, nor my Heirs, or any other person or persons claiming from or under me, or them, or in the name right or stead of me or them shall or will by any ways or means, have claim challenge or demand any Estate Right, title, or Interest of in and to the aforementioned premises, with the appurtenances, or any part or parcle thereof forever. IN WITNESS WHEREOF I the said Benjamin Carver have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninity four.

Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of us Amos Williams
David Cobb
Thomas Vose
HANCOCK SS.

Benjamin Carver S. REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

Rec'd. and entered Octo. 6th 1794 in Book 3, Page 45 by

Att.

Wm. Webber Register

DEED FROM ISAAC CARVER TO AMMI MITCHELL (1819)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That Isaac Carver of Freeport in the County of Cumberland and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Yeoman, in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars paid by Ammi R. Mitchell of Northyarmouth in said County the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey, unto the said Ammi R. Mitchell, his heirs and assigns forever, one third part of a certain tract or parcel of land in said Freeport containing forty five acres more or less and being all and the same which I hold as heirs to the estate of Calvin Carver of said Freeport, deceased, and also all that I purchased in the same tract of Jane Carver now Jane Wilson as may be seen by her deed to me dated Nov. 2 1815, bounded Northerly by the land of Henry Griffin. Easterly by the land of Abraham Mitchell. Southerly by the land of Jeremiah Low and Seth Carver. Westerly by the County road said their part of said land being the whole of my estate herein descended from said Calvin Carver including what I bought of said Jane.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforegranted and bargained premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, to the said Ammi R. Mitchell and his heirs and assigns, to his and

their use and behoff forever.

AND I do COVENANT with the said Ammi R. and his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Ammi R. to hold as aforesaid; and that I will WARRANT AND DEFEND the same to the said Ammi R. and his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I the said Isaac Carver have hereunto set my hand and seal this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in presence of Josiah Red Phebe C. Mitchell

Isaac Carver L. S.

STATE OF MAINE,

Cumberland

ss. June 12, 1819

Personally appeared Isaac Carver and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before me,

William Barrowes
Justice of the Peace.

Received June 19, 1819 and recorded from the Original.

Pr. Elias Merrill Reg.

WILL OF THADDEUS CARVER (1820)

Be it remembered that I Thaddeus Carver of Vinalhaven in the County of Hancock and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being of sound body and mind, Blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say - First, I order that my Executors pay my just debts and funeral charges. I do also give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Hannah Carver one third of the income of all my real estate, during her natural life, and the improvement of the western fore room and bedroom, and one third part of the cellar, and one third part of the chamber in my dwelling house, during her natural life. I also give unto my wife Hannah Carver one cow and all the furniture that is in said house, of every description, excepting one bed to her sole use forever - and I will that my Executors furnish my said wife with wood for one fire in the said western room, during her natural life. - I do also give and bequeath unto my

Daughter Polly Calderwood forty dollars. I do also give and bequeath unto my Daughter Susannah Vinall the sum of forty dollars. - I do also give and bequeath unto my Daughter Patience Smith the sum of forty dollars. - I do also give and bequeath unto my Daughter Sally Vinall the sum of forty dollars. — I do also give and bequeath unto my Daughter Lydia Shaw thirty dollars and one feather bed, under bed, bedstead and bedding. - I do also give and bequeath unto my Daughter Charity Smith the sum of forty dollars. — I do also give and bequeath unto my Daughter Hannah Smith the sum of forty dollars. - Now I will and order that my Executors pay the same legacies to the said Daughters in two years after my decease. I do also give and bequeath unto my Grandson Thaddeus Smith the sum of sixty eight dollars, providing, he shall serve me or my wife until he is twenty one years of age, and in case of the decease of me and my wife before he arrives to the age of twenty one years, the aforesaid legacy to remain good to the said Thaddeus Smith, and to be paid to him at the age of twenty one, or otherwise in two years after my decease. — And I do further give and devise unto my sons John Carver and Reuben Carver all the lands, tenements, houses, barns, shops, stores and other buildings situated in the town of Vinalhaven or elsewhere, together with all my other freehold estate, whatsoever, to hold to them the said John Carver and Reuben Carver and their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between the said John Carver and Reuben Carver. — And lastly, as to all the residue and remainder of my personal estate, good, and chattels of what kind and nature soever after the aforesaid legacies are paid, I give and bequeath the same unto the said John Carver and Reuben Carver in equal parts, to have and to hold forever. — And I do hereby appoint the said John Carver and the said Reuben Carver Executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one

thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(signed) Thaddeus Carver L.S.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Thaddeus Carver to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have hereunto subscribed our names as witness to the same.

(signed) David Woster (signed) John Ary (signed) John Pes.

(The above copied from the original written in long hand.)

A LIST OF THADDEUS CARVER'S PROPERTY. VALUE OF THE ESTATE

Land — \$400 — House \$250. — Barn \$75.	\$725.
Fish store \$60. — Store \$60 — ½ Hog House \$12.	132.
$\frac{1}{3}$ Fish Shed \$5. — $\frac{1}{3}$ piece Wharf \$8.	13.
1 pair Cart Wheels \$10 — 2 Chains \$1.	11.
1 Iron Shovel \$50 — 3 Rakes \$24 — 2 Sythes \$33.	107.
2 Oxen \$60 — 2 Steers \$25. — 1 Red Cow \$10.	95.
1 Black Cow — \$10. — 1 White Back Cow \$12.	22
1 White Cow five year old \$9.—1 White Cow three	•
year old \$10.	19.
1 Beef Cow \$8 — 1 White Heifer \$8 — 1 White back	_5,
Cow \$6.	22.
I Red Heifer \$10 — 1 Bull \$4.	14.
24 Sheep \$1.25 each — \$30.	30.

DEED FROM JOSIAH REED TO AMOS AND HANNAH CARVER (1820)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I Josiah Reed of Freeport in the County of Cumberland Gentleman. In consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, paid by Amos Carver of said Freeport Yeoman and Hannah Carver of said Freeport Singlewoman, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge — do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Amos and Hannah and their heirs and assigns forever,

a certain piece of land situated in said Freeport containing two acres and one third bounded as follows beginning at the most Southerly corner of lot numbered twenty four on range C. thence running Northwesterly on the Town road eighteen rods and thence Northeasterly so far as a parellel line with said road will make the above mentioned two acres and one third the one undivided half part of the land according to quality to the said Amos Carver with half of the dwelling house and the other undivided half part of said land accounting to quality to the said Hannah Carver with one half of the dwelling house thereon—the said Reed reserves the privilege of removing the barn and the porch from the premises—

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforegranted and bargained premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, to the said Amos and Hannah and their heirs and assigns, to them and their use and behoof forever. And I do covenant with the said Amos and Hannah and other heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises; that they are free of all

incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Amos and Hannah to hold as aforesaid. And that I will warrant and defend the same to the said Amos and Hannah and their heirs and assigns forever, against the law-

ful claims and demands of all persons.

In Witness Whereof I the said Josiah Reed together with Sally Reed wife of the said Josiah in token of the relinquishing her right of dower and power of thirds have hereunto set our hands and seals this eleventh day of March in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of Cor's. Dillingham James Bacon

Josiah Reed Seal Sarah Reed Seal

Cumberland ss.

March 11, 1820.

Personally appeared the above named Josiah Reed and acknowledged the above instrument to be his act and deed.

Before me, Cor's Dillingham Justice of the Peace

Rec. March 19, 1820 and recorded from the original.

Elias Merrill Reg.

State of Maine

County of Cumberland, ss. Registry of Deeds. Portland, April 7, 1932.

The foregoing is a true copy of the record of a deed Recorded

in Book 88, page 92.

Attest:

A. Maude Carville. Register of Deeds.

DEED FROM AMOS CARVER, SR., TO AMOS CARVER, JR. (1826)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT I Amos Carver of Freeport County of Cumberland State of Maine Yeoman

ning at the most Southerly corner of lot numbered twenty four on range C. thence running N. Westerly on the town road eighteen rods, thence N. Easterly so far as a parallel line with said road will make the above quantity to be divided according to quality. Also one other piece of land situated in said Freeport being all that part of the lot of land numbered twenty seven on range B which I bought of Abraham Mitchell and the heirs of the late Rhoda Mitchell wife of said Abraham being seven acres be the same more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the aforegranted and bargained premises, with all the privileges and appertenances thereof, to the said Amos Carver Jun'r. and his heirs and assigns, to their use and behoof forever. And I do covenant with the said Amos And his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises; that they are free of all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Amos to hold as aforesaid And that I and my heirs shall and will warrant and defend the same to the said Amos and his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I the said Amos Carver and Anne Carver wife of said Amos in token of her relinquishing her right of dower have hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

hundred and twenty-six.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered Amos Carver Seal in the presence of her Cor'ls. Dillingham Ann X Carver Seal Daniel S. Stevens mark

Cumberland ss. March 7th, 1826. Personally appeared the above named Amos Carver and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed — Before me,

Corls. Dillingham Justice of the Peace.

Received April 1st 1828 and recorded from the original.

Samuel Small Register.

STATE OF MAINE.

County of Cumberland ss. Registry of Deeds. Portland, April 7, 1932.

The foregoing is a true copy of the record of a deed Recorded in Book 113, Page 116.

Attest:

A. Maude Carville. Register of Deeds.

DEED FROM REUBEN CARVER TO GEORGE RANDALL (1826)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Reuben Carver of Boston, County of Suffolk State of Massachusetts, Gentleman in consideration of one hundred and eighty dollars paid me by George Randall of Freeport County of Cumberland, State of Maine, Mariner the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and forever quitclaim to said George Randall all my right and title and interest I have in and unto the following described premises in the town of Freeport, County of Cumberland, bounded as follows: it being the easterly half of a house barn and house lot purchased by James Goff of Jedediah Austin, reference to his deed being had dated the fourteenth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five for a more particular description, - beginning at the county road at the southeasterly corner of a house lot in possession of Rufus Soul; thence Southeasterly by said road five rods, thence Northeasterly eight rods; thence northwesterly five rods; thence Southwesterly to the bounds first mentioned of which premises this deed convey one half.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforegranted premises to the said George Randall, his heirs and assigns to their use and behoff forever and I for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators do covenant with the said George Randall, his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforegranted premises; that they are free of all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said George Randall and that I for myself my heirs, executors and administrators will warrant and defend the same premises to the said George Randell, his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by or under me my heirs,

executors, administrators or assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I the said Reuben Carver & I, Sarah his wife, in token of the relinquishment of my right to dower in said premises have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of us

Ezekiel Bates Reuben Carver (Seal)
Reuben Carver, Jr. Sarah Carver (Seal)

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 26, 1826. Then the above named Reuben Carver acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before me, George Gay Just. of Peace

Received Feby. 23d, 1830, and recorded from the original.

Samuel Small Register

State of Maine. County of Cumberland, ss. Registry of Deeds Office.

Portland, Maine, April 8th, 1932.

The foregoing is a true copy of the record of an instrument as recorded in this Office in Book 120, Page 389.

Attest:

A. Maude Carville Register.

RE: WILL OF THADDEUS CARVER (1831) STATE OF MAINE.

Hancock ss.

Job Nelson — Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for said County.

To John Carver and Reuben Carver both of Vinalhaven in said County — Yeoman Greeting.

Whereas, at a Court of Probate this day held at Castine within and for said County of Hancock the last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Carver, late of Vinalhaven in said County Yes has been proved, approved and allowed, a copy of which is hereunto annexed: And whereas you are therein named and appointed by the testator, Executors of said Will, and have taken upon you that trust, and given bond as the law directs:

I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority given to me by the laws of said State, commit unto you the execution of the same, and administration of all the estate of said deceased, whereof he died seized and possessed:

and in all things according to law, and in fulfilment of the trust reposed in you, faithfully to discharge the duties of Executors of said Will.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

(signed) J. Nelson — Judge of Probate.

RE: WILL OF ISAAC CARVER (1830)

TO THE HON. Alfred Johnson, Jr., Judge of Probate of Will, etc. for the County of Waldo.

Hannah Carver, widow of Isaac Carver, late of Prospect in said County yeoman deceased, respectfully represents, That

the said Isaac died seized and possessed of real and personal estate, which should be administered according to law: That it is inconvenient for your petitioner to take upon her that trust, she therefore declines it and prays your Honour to appoint Isaac Carver of Prospect in said County, marriner, administrator of said estate.

Dated this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Hannah Carver.

A true copy

Attest:

Charles E. Johnsen Register of Probate.

We, the undersigned being called on to appraise the estate of Isaac Carver, late of Prospect, deceased, being in as follows:

Real Estate	in Prospect or Homestead socalled	
	worth	\$1,400.00
Personal:	1 pair 3 years old steers	40.00
	3 tons hay	30.00
	1 cow	12.00
	24 sheep	30.00
	1 horse	45.00
	Half of staise and hander	37.50
	75 cet. boards @ \$3.	225.00
	1 ox yoke 1.25 2 chains	3.25
	1 plow — 1 pair cart wheels	7.00
•	1 harrow 1 brick machine	16.50
	3/16 schooner Maine of Prospect	375.00
	3 beds and bedding	90.00
	1 brass clock	25.00
	1 bureau 2 looking glasses	5.00
	14 chairs at 50c	7.50
	1 light stand and 3 tables	3.50
	Hardware and cockery	10.00
	Hardware and crockery	10.00
	Wearing apparel	25.00
	1 loom and 1 wheel	3.00
	2 shovels 2 axes 2 picks	3.00
	Tools	5.00
	1 bll pork 12\$ 2 blls beef 8\$	20.00
	2 '' flour 10\$ 4 bush. corn 2\$	12.00
	75 bush, potatoes at 20c	15.00
1 note agai	inst Joseph Arvil dated 24 May 1830	
for 8	88 and interest	8.08

1 note against James Perkins dated 24 May 1829	
for 51 hundred hay worth	20.00
1 note against Nat Hartford dated 20 Feb. 1828	
for \$123.33 indorsements out	81.25
1 note against Cheney Dodge dated 10 April 1824	-
indorsements deducted	24.25
1 note against Nat Hartford dated 14 April 1829	- 1.20
for 9.33 and Int.	9.98
3 notes against John Patterson dated 10 March	0.00
1828 for \$250 indorsements out leaves	173.14
	£1.011
	\$2,718.05

Given under our hands this eleventh day of Jany. A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Miles Fowler Philip Gilkey Mark Blaisdel

A true copy

Attest:

Chas. E. Johnsen, Register of Probate.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WALDO:

Respectfully represents Danial Deshon and Jane Deshon his wife that she is a daughter and heir of Isaac Carver late of Prospect in the County of Waldo. That Administration in the estate of said Isaac Carver deceased was granted to Isaac Carver Junior on the sixth day of December 1830. That an Inventory of said estate was duly returned unto the Probate Office on the Seventh day of March 1831. And that said Administrator hereto wholly failed to settle any account of administration. Wherefore your petitioner prays that the said Adminr. be cited to appear at a Probate Court next to be holden at Belfast within and for the County of Waldo on the first Tuesday of May next to settle his accounts of administration and pay and distribute to the legal heirs their respective shares in the personal estate of said

Isaac deceased.

Daniel Deshon Jane Deshon, his wife.

By S. H. Nickerson, their Atty.

PROBATE COURT WALDO COUNTY FIRST TUESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1848

Upon the foregoing petition ordered that the petitioners give notice to said Administrator by causing him to be served with an attested copy of said petition with this order thereon, fourteen days at least before the first Tuesday of May next, that he may on that day appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Belfast in said County and present his said account and abide the order of court thereon.

Joseph Miller, Judge.

Waldo ss. March 25, 1848.

By order of the within I have this day given to the within named Isaac Carver an attested copy of this citation for his appearance as within directed.

Silas Stevens, Deputy Sheriff.

Fees:

50 service

24 travel

25 copy

25 toll

\$1.24

A true copy

Attest: Chas. E. Johnsen, Register of Probate.

TO THE HON. JUDGE OF PROBATE FOR THE COUNTY OF WALDO:

Daniel DeShon and Jane DeShon his wife of Searsport in said County respectfully represents that said Jane Deshon is one of the heirs at law of Isaac Carver late of Prospect in said County deceased was granted to Isaac Carver junior of said Prospect now of Searsport, on the 6th day of December, A. D., 1830, that an inventory of said estate was returned into the Probate office on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1831, in which the Personal Estate is appraised at the sum of Thirteen hundred and Sixty Eight dollars and Five cents. That said Administrator has never settled any account of administration although duly cited thereto on the first Tuesday of May, A. D., 1848. The said petitioners therefore pray that said Administrator be ordered to pay to said Jane DeShon her share of said \$1,368.05 pursuant to law.

DANIEL DESHON
JANE DESHON
B. S. H. Nickerson, their Atty.

PROBATE COURT WALDO COUNTY August Term A. D. 1848

Upon the foregoing petition the facts therein stated being proved, Ordered that the said Administrator pay and distribute the said personal estate being the sum of thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars and five cents to and among the heirs at law of said Isaac Carver deceased including the said Jane Deshon giving to each their respective shares of said sum according to the number of said heirs at law and pursuant to the Statute in such case provided.

JOSEPH MILLER Judge.

A true copy

Attest:

Chas. E. Johnsen Register of Probate.

RE: SCHOONER ALFRED HOWE (1851)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, ISAAC CARVER

& JOHN FOWLER

of Searsport, State of Maine

are held and stand firmly bound to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in the full and just sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this thirteenth day of August 1851

THE CONDITION OF THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION IS SUCH, that whereas, Peleg Nichols, Dy. Collector of the District of Belfast, has issued and granted a certificate of enrolment, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," for the Schooner called the ALFRED HOWE of Searsport burthen 121 & 63/95 tons, whereof the said Isaac Carver is at present Master, which certificate is dated this date and numbered 35.

NOW therefore if the said certificate of enrolment shall be solely used for the said Schooner for which it has been granted; and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whomsoever; and in case the said Schooner

shall be lost or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs; if the said certificate (if preserved) shall within eight days after the arrival of the master or person having the charge or command of the said Schooner within any district of the United States, be delivered up to the Collector of such district; or if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use or benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole, or any part or share of, or interest in the said Schooner the same being within a district of the United States, if the said certificate shall, within seven days after such purchase, change or transfer of property, be delivered up to the Collector of the said district; or if such purchase, change or transfer of property, be delivered up to the Collector of the said district; or if such purchase, change or transfer of property, shall happen when the said Schooner shall be at sea, if the master or person having the charge or command thereof, shall within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the Collector of such district, then this Obligation shall be void and of no effect; but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in Presence of Peleg Nichols.

John Fowler. Isaac Carver

RE: BRIG BENJAMIN CARVER (1851)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PORT OF Searsport, District of Belfast.

 $I, \quad John \quad Carver \quad \} \quad SS.$

of Searsport in the

County of Waldo, and state of Maine, do swear, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the Brig called the BEN-JAMIN CARVER of Searsport is of the burthen of 181-74/95 tons; and was built at Searsports in the State of Maine in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty six; that my present and usual place of abode or residence is Searsport in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, and that I (1/8) together with Isaac Carver (1/4) Phineas Pendleton, Jr. (1/5) James Carver (1/8) Daniel Deshon (1/16) Benjamin Nichols (1/16) of Searsport aforesaid Benjamin Carver (1/4) of New York City (1/4) are citizens of the United States, the true and only owners of the said Brig and that there is no subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confi-

dence, or otherwise interested therein, or in the profits and issues thereof.

So Help Me God.

John Carver (signed)

Sworn to and subscribed this 23rd day of August, 1851 Before me

(signed) Peleg Nichols, Dy. Collector.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, JOHN CARVER

& AMOS DOW

are held and stand firmly bound to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in the full and just sum of twelve hundred dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this Twenty third day of August

1851.

THE CONDITION OF THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION IS SUCH, that whereas, Peleg Nichols Dy. Collector of the District of Belfast, has issued and granted a certificate of enrolment, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," for the Brig called the BENJAMIN CARVER of Searsport burthen 181-74/95 tons, whereof the said Amos Dow is at present Master, which certificate is dated this date and numbered 36.

NOW therefore if the said certificate of enrolment shall be solely used for the said Brig for which it has been granted; and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whomsoever; and in case the said Brig shall be lost or taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs; if the said certificate (if preserved) shall within eight days after the arrival of the master or person having the charge or command of the said Brig within any district of the United States, be delivered up to the Collector of such district; or if any foreigner, or any person or persons for the use or benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole, or any part or share of, or interest in the said Brig the same being within a district of the United States, if the said certificate shall, within seven days after such purchase, change or transfer of property, be delivered up to the Collector

of the said district; or if such purchase, change or transfer of property, shall happen when the said Brig shall be at sea, if the master or person having the charge or command thereof, shall within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the Collector of such district, then this Obligation shall be void and of no effect; but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence of Peleg Nichols John Carver Amos Dow

RE: SCHOONER SULTANA (1851)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PORT Searsport, District of Belfast.

I, Benjamin F. Whittier of Searsport in the County of Waldo, and State of Maine, do swear, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the Schooner called the SULTANA of Searsport is of the burthen of 116 tons; and was built at Bangor in the State of Maine in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty five; that my present and usual place of abode or residence is Searsport in the County of Waldo and State of Maine, and that I (1/16) together with Phineas Pendleton (3/8) Isaac Carver (1/4) John Carver (1/8) James Mosmon 1/8 Woodburn Carver 1/16, all of Searsport aforesaid are citizens of the United States, the true and only owner of the said Schooner and that there is no subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise interested therein, or in the profits and issues thereof.

So Help Me God.

B. F. Whittier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 25 day of August 1851 Before me

Peleg Nichols Dy. Collector.

RE: BRIG KENTUCKY (1855) REGISTRY BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, John Carver and James Nichols are held and stand firmly bound to the United States of America, in the full and just sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars; to which payment, well and truly to be made,

we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, this 20th day of Nov. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

THE CONDITION OF THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That whereas the COLLECTOR FOR THE DISTRICT OF BELFAST, has issued and granted a Certificate of Registry in the manner prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act concerning the Registering and Recording of ships or vessels," for the Brig called the "KENTUCKY" burthen 269-55/95 tons, whereof James Nichols is at present Master, which

certificate is dated on this day, and numbered 24.

Now, therefore, if the said Certificate of Registry shall be solely used for the said vessel for which it had been granted, and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of to any person or persons whomsoever; and in case the said vessel shall be lost, or taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up, or shall otherwise be prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, if the said Certificate (if preserved) shall, within eight days after the arrival of the Master or person having the charge or command of the said vessel within any District of the United States, be delivered up to the Collector of such District; or if any foreigner or any person or persons for the use and benefit of such foreigner shall purchase, or otherwise become entitled to, the whole or any part or share of, or interest in the said vessel, the same being within a District of the United States, if the Certificate shall, within seven days after such purchase, change or transfer of property, be delivered up to the Collector of said District; or, if such purchase, change or transfer of property shall happen when the said vessel shall be at any foreign port, or place, or at sea, if the Master or person having the charge or command thereof, shall within eight days after his arrival within any District of the United States, deliver up the said Certificate to the Collector of such District; then the said obligation shall be void and of no effect; but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in presence of

John Carver James Nichols



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